

BRITISH CABINET  
DEFERS TO WISHES  
OF LOWER HOUSECommittee to Be Appointed to  
Inquire Into Government's  
Educational Program

LONDON, May 17 (By The Associated Press)—The British Cabinet has decided to defer to the wishes of the House of Commons and appoint a committee to inquire into the educational program on which the Government was defeated by a narrow majority last night, Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader, announced in the House this afternoon.

Mr. Lloyd George has attached no importance to the Government defeat, it was learned today. His view was that the small majority of three votes on the technical question of education, with no political bearing, could not affect the position of the Cabinet.

When the Cabinet met to consider the position created by the Government's defeat there was a full attendance of the ministers. Austen Chamberlain presided.

Of the incident the Westminster Gazette says: "Mr. Chamberlain acted like a weary minister playing for a fall. If he had been so doing there was no question upon which it was wise to invite defeat. Charges of breach of faith are no light matter for the British Government, although they have lately become painfully common."

The Daily News says: "The Government will probably soon-pool the political importance of their defeat, but its significance will certainly not be lost on the electorate. It is an ominous signal of distress in the coalition which the long suffering public will observe with tolerable equanimity."

Incident Regarded as  
Warning to Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 17—The British Government's defeat in the House of Commons last night has come at an unfortunate moment. The refusal of the House to participate in negotiations on which Mr. Lloyd George had depended to draw him out of the Genoa impasse, also the strained relations with two of Great Britain's closest European allies are all factors in the matter. Had Genoa proved a striking success, had the Irish outlook been brighter and the relations on the continent looked more cheerful, little importance need have been attached to the adverse vote obtained on a side issue in an only partially filled House.

But as things are, while the incident does not interfere with the continuance of the Coalition, it is an undoubted warning that the Government's position is no longer what it was. At the time the hostile vote occurred, enough nominal supporters of the government were in or around the House to have saved the situation, but Austen Chamberlain, the Unionist leader, and H. A. L. Fisher, the Minister of Education, misjudged the temper of their party and did not avail themselves of an easy way out of the difficulty, which they could have taken by accepting the committee to ascertain a point of fact, of which the claim for money turned out to be a mere party tactic, since one reason for the abstention of the Government supporters was the strength of political influences which the school teachers, whose pensions were in question, have proved able to bring to bear upon individual members. Mr. Fisher alluded to this matter when he pointed out in the course of the debate that whereas the ordinary civil servant is precluded from political activity, "the teacher is not so barred," that one of the Government services which the present Coalition have done so much to increase, should have so organized itself as to be able to bring this about in a new and far from desirable feature in British political life. Hitherto politicians have been able to claim exemption from the theory of "the victors belong the spoils." They will be able to do so no longer, if what happened last night continues. That a considerable sum of money not included in the budget should have to be voted for the benefit of a particular class under these circumstances is so humiliating to the party in power, after all the professions of economy it has made, that the matter cannot be allowed to remain where it is.

BIG DRY VICTORY  
BY COURT DECISIONRuling Hitting Foreign Liquor  
Imports Pleases Mr. Wheeler

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17—The decision of the United States Supreme Court that liquor, while within the boundaries of the United States en route from one foreign port to another, can be seized under the national prohibition act, was today declared to be a great victory for prohibition enforcement by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

"We have protested for months against the ruling of the Revenue Department permitting these shipments after the Department of Justice had ruled against them and the District Court in New York had decided against such shipments," said Mr. Wheeler. "We never had any doubt about the ruling of the Supreme Court concerning it."

Canada to Abolish  
the "Hello" GirlAutomatic System of Telephony  
to Be Adopted in Big Cities

MONTREAL, May 17 (Special)—The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has decided to adopt the automatic system by which connections can be made without the aid of an operator. At a meeting of the directors, the recommendation of the company's engineers regarding the future development of the system in the larger cities of the Dominion was considered and approved. This radical change in policy will first be felt in Toronto, then in Montreal, and later may be extended to Ottawa, Hamilton and other cities where more than one exchange is necessary to handle the business.

As far as the subscriber is concerned, the change will mean that instead of calling for a number as at present, he will, under the new system, twist a disk on the base of the phone, from number to number, just as he would the knob on the combination of a safe, and electricity will do the rest.

FRANCE TO CONFER  
ON DEBT PAYMENTMission to Be Sent to America to  
Talk Question Over With  
Funding Commission

PARIS, May 17 (By The Associated Press)—The French Government has informed the American War Debt Funding Commission that it is ready to send a special mission to America to confer regarding the payment of the French debt to the United States.

The Finance Minister, Charles de Lasteyrie, recommended to the Cabinet that a special mission headed by Jean Parmentier, Administrator of the Ministry of Finance, be sent to the United States to talk over the payment of the principal and interest of the American war advances to France. M. Poincaré accordingly handed a note to Ambassador Herrick to this effect, asking the commission to notify the French Government when it would be most convenient to take up the question.

M. de Lasteyrie, decided that a direct contact was necessary for a satisfactory understanding. The mission has been busy in preparing data since the receipt of the recent note from the American Debt Funding Commission saying it would be glad to receive the French Government's observation on what it had to offer concerning the payment of the interest on the debt and the amortization on the capital.

M. Parmentier will, it is stated, make a full and frank statement of the situation of France's finances and then ask the debt funding commission for a specific declaration of what it expects from France.

The French budget for 1923 makes no provision for the payment of either interest or capital on the French debt to the United States.

STEEL MEN INVITED  
TO WHITE HOUSEDinner - Conference Invitations  
Cause Much Speculation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17—Men prominent in the steel industry have been invited to dine with the President at the White House tomorrow evening. This information has been received with the greatest interest, coming as it does just after the news of the Bethlehem-Lackawanna steel merger has been made public, with other mergers in the offing, and the Senate resolution calling upon the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation.

While the immediate conclusion is that the dinner has something to do with mergers there is a belief that a much larger project is back of this dinner, since it precedes by two days the dinner to which the President has invited the leading railway executives of the country.

NEW YORK, May 17—Several men prominent in the steel industry said today they had received the invitations issued by President Harding for a dinner at the White House tomorrow night. So far as could be learned, the reason for the meeting was not mentioned in the invitation.

Among those invited were E. H. Gary, James A. Farrell, Charles M. Schwab, Eugene G. Grace, William E. Corey, John A. Topping, L. E. Block and J. L. Replogle.

Mr. Gary said he had been asked to appear tomorrow before the Lockwood Legislative Committee, which plans an investigation of the Bethlehem-Lackawanna steel merger, but that he had notified Samuel Untermyer, committee counsel, that he would not be present.

JAMES GERARD HONORED

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 17—Raymond Poincaré, the French Prime Minister, has personally presented James Gerard, formerly American Ambassador in Berlin, with the insignia of the highest rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. His devotion to the service of war prisoners before the entry of the United States into the war is gratefully appreciated and tributes are paid to his friendship for France.

## Truce in Ireland Ceases With Peace Committee's Failure

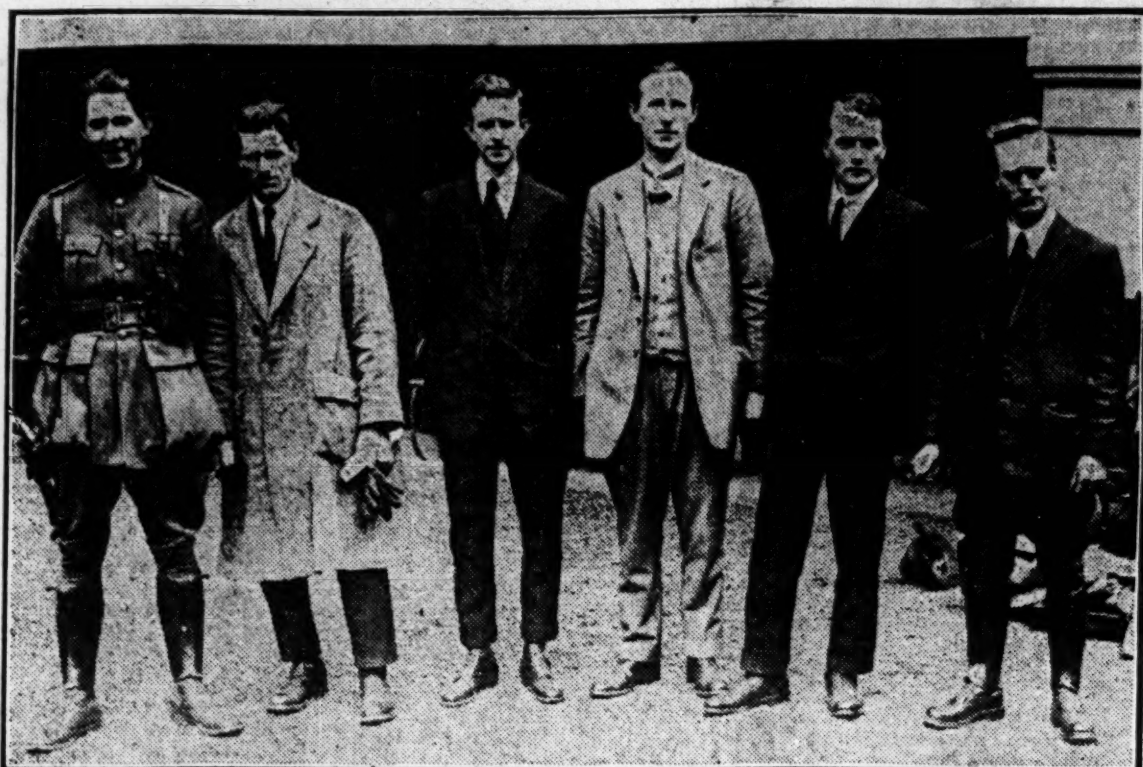


Photo © Underwood &amp; Underwood, N. Y.

Army Officers Who Took Part in the Truce Proceeding in Ireland  
Left to Right—Major-General McKeown, Commandant Sean Moylan, General O'Duffy, Major-General O'Sullivan, Commandant Liam Lynch and Commandant Mellows

MR. PINCHOT SURE  
HE IS NOMINATEDRepublican "Machine" Leader  
Admits Defeat of Mr. Alter  
After Allegheny Returns

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—Gifford Pinchot "has apparently won the Republican nomination for governor on the face of the unofficial returns," W. Harry Baker, secretary of the State Republican Committee, declared in a statement this afternoon.

"Unless Allegheny County gives a larger majority than my advisers indicate then there is no doubt that Pinchot carried the State," the statement said.

"The result in Philadelphia and other parts of the State has undoubtedly contributed to the Pinchot victory, which I am prepared to concede," Mr. Baker concluded.

Predictions made by Mr. Baker last night placed the majority for George E. Alter, Attorney-General in Allegheny County, which includes Pittsburgh, at 60,000 to 65,000, but late returns today indicated that such a figure would not be reached.

Expressing confidence that he had won the nomination, Mr. Pinchot planned to leave Philadelphia today for Milford and go fishing.

"I don't want to wait and hear the results," he said. "I'm confident I have won the nomination."

Returns from 6178 of the 7334 districts in the State received soon after Mr. Baker made his announcement had reduced Mr. Alter's majority to 11,696. The vote was: Alter 443,390, Pinchot 431,694.

Returns from 5010 districts out of 7334 for the Republican nomination for United States Senator to fill the unexpired Penrose term, gave George Wharton Pepper a majority of 190,419 over W. J. Burke, representative-at-large. The totals were: Mr. Pepper, 434,508; Mr. Burke, 244,389.

David A. Reed of Pittsburgh, who was unopposed for the Republican nomination for both the unexpired term of Philander C. Knox, and for the full term beginning next March, will be opposed by Fred B. Kerr of Clearfield, nominated by the Democrats for both places, also without opposition.

John A. McSparran, head of the state grange, will be the Democratic opponent in November of the winner of the Alter-Pinchot race for Governor. Mr. McSparran was nominated without opposition.

Unofficial returns indicate that at least two Republican representatives in Congress failed of nomination. In the Eleventh District, under the Apportionment Act, L. S. Watress has apparently defeated Charles R. Connell, and G. M. Wertz is apparently ahead of Anderson H. Walters, Representative-at-large in the new Twentieth District. Representative Focht is having a hard fight for renomination in the Eighteenth District.

FRENCH WAR DEBT TO  
AMERICA \$3,770,857,593

By Special Cable

WASHINGTON, May 17 (By The Associated Press)—The Allied Debt Commission is prepared to negotiate the funding of the French war debt to the United States whenever French representatives reach here, Treasury officials declared today, although, they said, no official notification of the selection of a French mission for that purpose has as yet been received by the Treasury.

The French war debt to this country on May 15 amounted to \$3,770,857,593 of principal and \$430,000,000 of accumulated interest while Great Britain's debt on the same date, totaled \$4,135,818,358 of principal and \$611,000,000 of interest.

Indications were given recently by the Treasury that the opening of negotiations with Great Britain might be expected almost at any time.

IRISH COMMITTEE'S  
NEGOTIATIONS FAILParleys for Basis of Unity of  
Irish Factions Break Down

DUBLIN, May 17 (By The Associated Press)—The Peace Committee of the Dail Eireann which has been trying to find a basis for unity of the Irish factions, formally reported to the Dail today a breakdown of the negotiations.

The agenda for the Dail contained a motion by Arthur Griffith, its president, declaring that the elections for Southern Ireland should be held June 16, and that nominations for officers should be made public by June 6.

Thus far Eamon De Valera has not interfered in the Dail Eireann on the controversial aspects of army differences, his attitude being that the dissident section of the army is acting under its own chiefs and independently of him. But, although he is believed to favor army unity, Mr. De Valera has made it plain that his sympathies are with the dissidents as truly carrying on republican traditions.

The secession from the dissidents of important army commanders, who, though they disagree with the treaty, were anxious to avoid civil war, gave the peace negotiations some element of reality.

With the rupture of the negotiations said to come an end of the truce which was recently signed and extended through the period of negotiations.

DIPLOMATIST VISITS LIMBURG

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, May 17—The French Ambassador, Charles Benoit, is now visiting Limburg. He inspected the coal mines and the famous china works at Maastricht.

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Soviet Russia Anxious  
for Pact With America

By the Boston News Bureau

Moscow, May 17. DESPITE the outcome of the Genoa Conference, Russia will carry out all international obligations to which she is committed, Leon Trotsky said in an interview, adding that Russia is anxious to enter into a commercial agreement with the United States.

"The Moscow Government will show European and American Capital that the Soviet is an established fact and that this Republic, which is built in accordance with methods and principles of its founders, must be reckoned with," he said.

Asked if Americans would receive special consideration in Siberia to counteract Japanese activities in that country, Mr. Trotsky answered: "We are anxious to reach an economic understanding with the United States not only because of commercial benefits, but because it would be a guarantee against the rapacious policy of the Japanese ruling clique."

FRANCE LINES UP  
WITH WASHINGTONRepublic Is in Accord With  
American View and Bitterness  
Prevails Against Lloyd George

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 17—The refusal of America to participate in The Hague conference of experts was a bombshell in diplomatic circles here, where it was supposed that the ground had been tested before the promoters of the conference laid themselves open to the rebuff which completes the discomfiture of the advocates of conference methods.

France was prepared to go to The Hague had America consented, and indeed had hoped America would consent. But the definite impression at Quai d'Orsay is that following the American refusal, France will refuse. This is the first impulse and it must not be regarded as final. For that matter the American refusal is not interpreted as final. Whether the wish is father to the thought or not, many people see in the request for further negotiations, the suggestion that as a result of an exchange of communications, America will in the end decide, in view of the interests to be safeguarded, to send experts.

There is no doubt that certain American circles in Europe encourage the belief that Washington would accept and they are now encouraging the belief that the door is still open. The Christian Science Monitor is convinced that France will not be the last to seek a solution of the Russian problem, but it is doubted here whether The Hague meeting will really be helpful. The opponents of the Genoa Conference see in The Hague proposal a mere device to save the face of Mr. Lloyd George by enabling him to declare that the conference is not finished and that its fruits may still be awaited.

French opinion is hardening every day against Mr. Lloyd George and the newspapers openly express their distrust of him and urge the refusal of France to work with him. This newspaper talk does correspond to some extent to a state of feeling existing in certain quarters on that matter. The chances of any proposal are not improved if the author is Mr. Lloyd George and it is thought he may politically benefit by it.

This is not meant to indicate that the hesitation about The Hague is due to purely personal considerations. The discredited conference methods which resulted in so much ill-feeling and cross purposes is hardly admitted by the French. M. Tardieu, for example, points out that Raymond Poincaré pretended that he was obliged to go to Genoa because Aristide Briand had committed him, but he has not that excuse respecting The Hague. Objections to the Genoa Conference are objections to The Hague.

There is confusion of thought about the real purpose of the Hague gathering. British sources plainly suggest that the Hague is a continuation of the Genoa Conference and is a truly political Conference. French sources indicate that The Hague gathering is to be one of experts charged only to report to their respective governments on technical matters. Doubtless the misunderstanding will be cleared up and a reply containing the necessary precision sent immediately to Washington. The French Prime Minister will leave the ultimate decision to Parliament.

There is distinct tendency to range up France with America and to show that France is in accord with the American view as against the British view. Washington on this Russian question is the pole star for France.

"PROGRESS" REPORTED  
IN ANCON PARLEYS

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 17 (By The Associated Press)—The Chilean and Peruvian delegations to the Washington Conference held their third meeting today, and after a general discussion of the Ancon treaty controversy adjourned until Friday, without coming to a direct issue on the major problems involved.

A brief communiqué, issued jointly by the two delegations, declared "progress" had been made in a general way, and that the discussions were proceeding in a spirit of conciliation.

RUSSIANS ACCEPT  
POWERS' PROPOSAL  
FOR HAGUE MEETINGSeek Certain Modifications—  
Feeling of Optimism Prevails  
Regarding United States

GENOA, May 17 (By The Associated Press)—Russia has accepted the proposals of the Powers for the meeting at The Hague to discuss the Russian situation, it was announced this afternoon.

In accepting, the Russians proposed certain modifications in the plan, which will be discussed at a meeting this afternoon.

M. Tchitcherine, the Russian Foreign Minister, said he thought the frontier truce proposed should include the Allied Soviet Republics, declaring he would take it in that sense. He desired to have the truce broadened, in order to include aggression by bands. Referring to the bands of General Wrangel, former anti-Bolshevik leader in south Russia, now in the Balkans, he asked that they be removed to more distant countries.

Russians Repeat Protest

He further said that the appointment of two commissions would perpetuate the Genoa method and lead to separate meetings, but he would accept the proposal to participate in the commission. He repeated his protest against the exclusion of Germany, pointing out that the question of credits, which was not covered by the treaty of Rapallo between Russia and Germany, would be discussed at The Hague.

M. Tchitcherine said the Russians would prefer Stockholm or Riga as a meeting place, but were ready to go to Rome or London. He welcomed the proposed truce, but expressed the view that it should be broadened in the way he outlined.

Mr. Lloyd George advised against recriminations on the part of the various governments and deplored the tendency of various powers who claimed they possessed all the virtues and the others all the vices. He made it clear that the conference would not comply with M. Tchitcherine's request that Germany be admitted to The Hague meeting.

Mr. Lloyd George for The Hague

The British Prime Minister urged M. Tchitcherine to withdraw his objection to The Hague as a location for the meeting. The Hague was international in character, he said, and the Conference there would be free from any viewpoint expressed at Genoa. M. Tchitcherine's suggestion that the meeting be held in London or Rome did not appeal to him as practical, he said, and in particular he did not favor London.

M. Tchitcherine indicated that the Russians were willing to accept the plan of two commissions at The Hague, one entirely Russian and the other mixed, but he reiterated his objections that such a method would not be satisfactory, as the Russians would be excluded from sessions which they would prefer to attend.

When the Russian delegate asked that the troops of Gen. Baron Wrangel be removed to a more distant country than the Balkans, Mr. Lloyd George protested: "Where will you banish them? Certainly not to our country."

It was arranged that Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Schanzer and M. Benoit should discuss the Russian proposals in the afternoon before the second meeting of the sub-commission.

It is believed here that the bearing of the Russians may also have a decided effect on the attitude of the United States, as Charles E. Hughes' declaration of his invitation to attend The Hague meeting is not regarded as final by the British and other delegations. Mr. Lloyd George stated yesterday that he still hoped to induce the United States to participate, and the leaders of the Genoa Conference are planning further correspondence with Washington.

Many Resolutions Passed

Upon reading the account of the statement issued at the White House, Signor Schanzer, who headed the Italian delegation to the Washington conference, exclaimed: "I wish I were back in Washington to convince President Harding and Mr. Hughes of the necessity of America joining in the Hague meeting."

The Economic Commission approved of 24 resolutions to be submitted at the next plenary session. They deal with customs, duties, commercial arbitration, treatment of people trading in foreign countries, protection of industrial, literary and artistic properties; agriculture and labor. All the resolutions are qualified by the word "desirable."

The resolutions advise that taxes imposed on foreign concerns should be strictly limited to that part of the foreigners' business which is in the country that applies these taxes. Spain made a formal reservation to this recommendation. The economic commission also approved the following resolutions as to passports:

First—Visés for leaving any country should be abolished.

Second—Visés for entering any country should be valid generally for one year. A visé for passing through any country should have the same validity as a visé of a country for which the traveler is bound.

Third—The cost of a visé should be 10 francs gold for entering a country and 1 franc gold for passing through a country.

Viscount Ishii Voices Views

Viscount Ishii of the Japanese delegation made the following statement in yesterday's meeting of the political sub-commission of the economic conference when M. Tchitcherine asked



whether the proposed truce would extend to Siberia.

"The Japanese delegation cannot conceive of how this question can appropriately be brought before the commission or, in fact, before the Conference. It is true that Japanese troops are still present in a small corner of Siberia, which belongs, according to M. Tchichérine's statement, to the government of the Far Eastern Republic, an ally of the Moscow Government. The so-called Far Eastern Republic was not invited to Genoa, and consequently that government cannot have a voice in the work of this Conference, nor can it intrude to anyone else the mandate of raising for it any question, because it has, itself, no power to raise such questions.

"The Japanese delegation, therefore, is convinced that the question raised by the Soviet delegation is not only ill-timed, but inadmissible of introduction for the discussions of this commission. The Japanese delegation hastens to add that it by no means desires to avoid any opening of the matter in question. On the contrary, as far as the Japanese delegation is concerned, it rather welcomes the opportunity afforded to explain the true situation of the case.

"To sum up, the Japanese delegation, while observing that the question presented by the Soviet delegation cannot properly form a subject for discussion in this commission, is ready to extend a helping hand regarding any proposal emanating from any responsible government established in Siberia with a view to effecting the withdrawal of the Japanese troops now present in eastern Siberia, not only for the mutual satisfaction of Japan and Russia, but also for that of the whole world."

### Disappointment Is Felt

by British Government

#### at United States' Refusal

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 17.—The United States' decision not to be represented at The Hague extension of the Genoa negotiations with Russia is a disappointment to Mr. Lloyd George's government, since American participation would have given an overwhelming moral support to the principle of international co-operation, for which the British Government as now constituted, stands.

The viewpoint of Charles E. Hughes, however, finds much support in other quarters here. The Westminster Gazette, the organ of the Independent Liberals, describes it as "the wisdom of America." The Times give prominence to Mr. Hoover's address before the United States Chamber of Commerce in support of America's attitude, while the Daily Telegraph, representing middle-class opinion here, blames the failure of the Russian negotiations upon the Soviet Government, and thinks Mr. Hughes' note may be useful as helping to bring home to that help will not come from America until Russia makes a genuine effort "to restore those 'bourgeois' sanctions of legality and morality which her present system repudiates."

American business opinion here, while feeling it is, perhaps, a pity the United States of America will not be represented at The Hague, nevertheless wholeheartedly supports Mr. Hughes' general contention that trade is impossible on a large scale with Russia under present conditions, and Americans here are inclined to think he knows best about the Conference.

Speaking of the attempts to trade with Russia, a member of the Armour firm told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "We have considerable stocks at Reval, but cannot find anyone who will take our business. We were told that the All Russian Co-operative Society were the official representatives of the Soviet Government, but later on the Soviet disowned them. Next it was the 'Centrosyus,' but that was disowned too. We do not know where we are to stop. Even the Co-operative Wholesale Society says it cannot trade with Russia. As to these de facto governments—we have had some in Mexico—it is useless recognizing them till you can see they are all right. If the Russians mean business let them start and produce something—we will start trading in about two minutes. While they only want our money, there's nothing doing."

Meanwhile stories continue to reach London of independent agreements with the Soviet Government. The last to be reported is between Tokyo and Moscow, and is said to be chiefly concerned with conditions upon the Siberian mainland, from which the Japanese troops are eventually to be withdrawn. These particulars must be received with caution, however, as The Christian Science Monitor learns that official circles here have no information on this matter. Mr. Lloyd George is not hurrying his return from Genoa in consequence of developments here. The Christian Science Monitor learns from an au-

thoritative source that he is now expected back either on Saturday or Sunday.

### Preparations Being Made

for Closing Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
GENOA, May 17.—The disappointment caused by the text of the letter of the American Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, is as great as was the satisfaction, when, on Monday evening, definite news was given out that the United States was willing to accept an invitation if sent. The news was given out by a high official of the Italian delegation and appeared to be confirmed by United States Ambassador Richard W. Child's statement that the United States had answered "sympathetically."

All the Italian papers announced the news in large type yesterday morning, and it is asserted that Mr. Lloyd George himself believed the reply meant an acceptance.

There is now a general atmosphere of disappointment and bewilderment, relieved only by the British belief that the American refusal is not yet definite. In any case, after the Bolsheviks had been received, that is to say, today, it appears certain that a formal invitation will be sent to the United States. The Conference still hopes to disperse before the end of the week, and The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed that Louis Barthou expects to leave on Friday and Mr. Lloyd George on Saturday. Several of the delegation have already ordered their trains and the Polish delegation for example has been reduced from 40 to six. To all intents a purpose the Genoa Conference is over and only the future will be able to show to what extent it has failure or a success.

### BELGRADE, April 25 (Special Correspondence)

—Almost all interest in Serbia is concentrated on Genoa. In addition to the main Russian problem, the question of the greatest importance for Jugo-Slavia is that of her relations with Italy. Negotiations are being carried on between the ministers of both countries but there are as yet no indications as to how they will terminate. In a few words the policy of the Jugo-Slav Government is firstly, fulfillment of the Treaty of Rapallo made between Italy and Jugo-Slavia in 1920, which Italy is trying to delay in spite of the great concessions made by Jugo-Slavia in that treaty; and secondly, the creation of new political and economic bonds between the two countries. It is considered in Serbia that the imperialist aspirations of Italy, and the unbridled chauvinism of the Fascists are the main difficulties in the way of the settlement of political relations between these two peoples, who as neighbors are necessary to one another, and who were united by the past by a long common struggle against the Hapsburgs, and by the common ideals of national unity.

It is believed that in spite of the politics of de la Torretta the new Fascist-Schanner Government will comprehend where the advantage of Italy lies, whether in good relations with Jugo-Slavia or in the adventures of the Fascists. If Italy could live in agreement with Austria-Hungary in spite of the natural antagonism between them, it should surely be possible for Italy to live in friendship with Jugo-Slavia, who is the very nature of things is necessary to her.

### HOSPITAL ACCUSED IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 17 (Special).—Investigation of the San Francisco Hospital by the district attorney's office was commenced this morning as a result of the report by Matthew Brady, district attorney, by Leo Friedman, his assistant, that Antonio Vighetti, 18 years old, had been compelled to submit to an operation, which proved fatal.

The boy was a charity patient, and though both he and his parents objected to the contemplated operation and he struggled until overcome by the anesthetic, he was held by the nurses and physicians and his tonsils were removed. According to reports by Mr. Friedman and by T. B. W. Lealand, the coroner, the boy was taken to the hospital suffering from a bruised knee but was almost immediately forced to undergo the other operation.

Mr. Friedman's report says in part: "The hospital authorities refused to allow the boy's sister to see him and they received no permission from either the parents or the guardians of the boy to perform any operation; in fact, they were instructed by the employer of the boy's sister not to perform any operation."

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S COUNSELS MISSED

His Colleagues Said to Need His Wise Leading, Especially in Relation to Labor Questions

LONDON, April 28 (Special Correspondence).—Mr. Lloyd George, like Mr. Britling, will "see it through" at Genoa.

But while Mr. Lloyd George's continued presence at Genoa is essential to the success of the Conference, his absence from Great Britain is becoming a grave embarrassment to his ministers, who find themselves faced with serious difficulties at home and are lost without his counsel and guidance. It has been one of the weaknesses of Mr. Lloyd George's administration that his superiority over his colleagues has been so great, his capacity for quickly envisaging a situation so much more developed, and his judgment so much shrewder, that they have never trained in responsibility, but have referred to him directly any unusual difficulty that presented itself.

In no department of administration has "the buck" been passed to him more assiduously than in the succession of labor troubles with which the ministry has had to cope. Unfortunately the Government, or rather Mr. Lloyd George, with his many precautions, has never found time to think out definite industrial and social policy to which each labor ferment that presented itself could be related.

### Labor Department Helpless

Neither masters nor men, therefore, have known what was the Government's attitude toward them, and have been very chary of invoking its intervention; while the Labor Department has looked on helplessly till disputes have been pushed to extremes which have endangered the well-being of the community. Then, in the final result, the Prime Minister has been called in, and because he is, as he has shown himself at the international conference, the very prince of negotiators, with a unique capacity for reducing the points of difference between opponents, and persuading them of the folly of "die-harding," he has been remarkably successful in ending industrial crises.

Nothing was, however, settled in any case save the particular and immediate issue, and so the crises have recurred unpleasantly. One of them is on the country now, the grave dispute in the engineering trade which threatens to paralyze once more the industrial life of the country. There have been repeated negotiations between the representatives of the masters and the men, but they have come to naught, for though on paper the differences do not seem to be irreconcilable, the real question that is being fought out is Labor's claim to a voice in the control of the workshops.

### General Election Anticipated

With a general election looming ahead the Government must face this question of a labor policy, for there is no issue on which a definite lead is more needed or more eagerly demanded in the country. Labor has already decided on its platform, the main planks of which are mines, land, and railway nationalization, the reduction of the interest on the national debt, and a capital levy. These have the imprimatur of J. R. Clynes, the leaders of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, so they cannot be regarded as the wild vapors of extremists. Yet menacing as they are to the national credit and the present system of trade, they have been demanded of him an official statement of the political situation as well as the real strength and the formation of the various parties.

### CHURCH GROUPS AIM TO UNITE IN WORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 17.—Amalgamation of Universalists, Unitarians and the churches represented in the National Federation of Religious Liberals, is aimed at in resolutions passed yesterday by the three groups in national meetings held simultaneously here. Committees were authorized appointed by the three conferences to study the advisability of uniting the three. The field will be sounded out in an effort harmoniously to settle the proposition.

The Rev. W. H. Pulsford, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Chicago, in commenting on the move said he believed that in some smaller cities, where these three religious movements are now functioning separately, there is a very apparent need of amalgamation.

He was not certain, he said, of the advisability of a general amalgamation, but that the results of the committee's findings and the report expected some time within the next year would be the best guide.

"We wanted to pave the way at least for an investigation, hence the resolutions," he said.

### NAVY YARDS MAY DISMANTLE SHIPS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 17.—Relief for government navy yards affected by the recent orders suspending work on

naval vessels under construction, is sought in an amendment to the "scrapping" bill offered in the House today by Frederick W. Dallinger (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

Under the Dallinger amendment the work of dismantling the naval vessels in accordance with the terms of the naval limitation treaty would be performed by the civilian employees of government yards, except where the vessels are sold or where they are on the ways in private shipyards.

Adoption of the amendment, which has the support of the Naval Affairs Committee and Edwin F. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, is assured unless some unforeseen obstacle stands in its way.

The Boston navy yard, as well as other government yards, are in bad shape as a result of the situation thrust upon them by the naval scrapping treaty. Mr. Dallinger stated today that his amendment would provide sufficient work to warrant the enormous overhead charges that must be borne whether the yards are idle or working under pressure.

### STRATOS CABINET UNLIKELY TO LAST

While It Has Assumed Office M. Gounaris Still Has a Majority Behind Him

By Special Cable

ATHENS, May 17.—The Greek political crisis is by no means over and the recent all-night sitting of the National Assembly will long remain a memorable event, so persistent was the opposition and so equally well divided were the political parties.

In the early part of the session one of the members of the Opposition disclosed the fact that a letter had been addressed from Turkey to a Moslem member of the Greek Parliament, recommending him and his Turkish colleagues to support Demetrios Gounaris' cabinet as the latter had promised to support all their claims.

A violent uproar and protest followed this statement and speech after speech was followed with interest. In the corridors and halls of the building many side scenes of a political character were witnessed, the attendance of both men and women being very large. Two proposed bills and generally speaking the administration of the national finances by the Gounaris' Cabinet served as the central point of attack by the opposition.

M. Gounaris answered repeatedly and eloquently, but he was not strongly supported. The Opposition composed of the Reform Party was headed by M. Stratos. M. Gounaris tried to avoid the result of the ultimate vote of confidence by introducing a vote on the financial bill, but in this he was not successful as M. Stratos insisted on the vote being taken, which occurred in the early morning of May 11, resulting in 161 votes for the government and 160 against, one vote being cast for the government by an independent deputy "under reserve."

The Assembly dissolved immediately and the following day was one of intense excitement in the city. Meetings of the various parties were held and a short meeting of the National Assembly resulted in the resignation of M. Gounaris. The following three days were taken up with parliaments. M. Gounaris first of all endeavoring to obtain a union with the Boussion Party. Eventually, King Constantine called M. Lombardos, the President of Parliament, and demanded of him an official statement of the political situation as well as the real strength and the formation of the various parties.

M. Lombardos stated that the Gounaris Party was still somewhat stronger, owing to the fact that if the ministerial votes were added they would form 12 votes more for M. Gounaris. M. Kalogeropoulos was invited to the palace and stated that he had only five followers. On the morning of May 15 M. Stratos was called by King Constantine and the former assumed him that he could assume the responsibility of forming a government.

On May 16 M. Stratos gave the official oath as Prime Minister and announced his Cabinet as follows: M. Karpotopoulos, Minister of the Interior; M. Ladopoulos, Minister of Finance; M. Lycozeos, Minister of Justice; M. Hadjisikos, Minister of Education; M. Drosopoulos, Minister of Communications; M. Typlados, Minister of Marine; M. Leonidas, Minister of Success; M. Malamides, Minister of National Economy.

The prevailing opinion is that this Cabinet cannot in its present personnel stand long and many are hoping for a coalition Cabinet.

M. Stratos as Minister of War has issued the following proclamation: "I assure the Greek Army I am willing to collaborate with you for the accomplishment of your wishes." At the time of writing, the future of the Cabinet is in doubt.

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### CHANG MOVE MAY INVOLVE JAPANESE

Complications Likely to Arise From Declaration of Independence in Manchuria

By Special Cable

PEKING, May 17.—International complications are likely to arise as a result of Gen. Chang Tso-lin's declaration of independence in Manchuria, Mongolia, Jehol and Chahar. Japan is interested in Manchuria and Russia in Mongolia. The Soviet Government in Chita is strongly opposed to Japanese expansion on the mainland of Asia, and an independent Manchuria under General Chang would probably mean further extension of Japanese influence. It is believed that Japan, however, will act slowly in recognizing General Chang, in the event of his maintaining his stand because the opinion of the world is unfavorable to Japanese aggression in Manchuria.

That General Chang's independence declaration is an act of aggression rather than an attempt to bluff Peking is generally accepted here. He has ordered the postal commissioner at Mukden to hand over all postal funds and has taken over the power of the local authorities. This is regarded as the first act of Manchurian sovereignty and in taken to mean a complete break with the Central Government at Peking.

The Japanese legation denies any connection with General Chang's movement, which is looked upon by the central government as an act of usurpation. It greatly accentuates the political crisis, which is so acute that so far it has been found impossible to appoint a prime minister. Gen. Wu Pei-fu is still at Paoingfu because of the complications in Honan. The situation there, however, is being gradually straightened out by the new Governor, Feng Yu Hsing.

Meanwhile General Chang's position at Luanchow has been strengthened. The Luau River provides a natural barrier against attacks from the opposing forces and as the river is crossed by one bridge only and that bridge in General Chang's command, there is little likelihood of General Wu succeeding in his attempt to drive his opponent north. General Chang has 45,000 troops. As General Wu is moving his forces northward, an engagement is expected soon. Even in the event of a Wu victory, General Chang would still be able to withdraw toward Manchuria unless General Wu by a flank movement was able to cut off his retreat, which seems unlikely.

PEKING, May 17 (By The Associated Press).—The presence of Gen. Wu Pei-fu's troops at Tangshan, north of Tientsin, where they are threatening the forces of Gen. Chang Tso-lin, entrenched at Luanchow, has practically isolated Mukden. General Wu has urged the Peking Government to warn the foreign powers not to have relations with General Chang, whom he desires to prevent from obtaining any foreign aid or negotiating any concessions in Manchuria.

General Wu fully agreed that China must confine the strength of her army to the needs of defense, and expressed faith in President Hsu Shih-chang and his scheme to reduce the forces from 1,500,000 to 250,000.

All the employees of the Ministry of Justice have gone on strike, declaring that, while money is appropriated for the army, they have gone unpaid. The strike has caused a suspension of the department's business.

### MR. HOOVER CALLS COAL CONFERENCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A conference of coal mine operators will be held here in a few days at the invitation of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to devise means of preventing prices from "skyrocketing" at some non-union mines, while others

are not receiving enough orders to keep them running at capacity.

Mr. Hoover called the conference after receiving complaints from several districts in the bituminous coal region that prices had advanced from 50 to 100 per cent as a result of urgent bidding. He considers such an advance unwarranted in view of the large supply of coal above ground, and he has requested the American Railway Association, the Public Utilities Association and other groups of industries to establish buying committees to handle their coal purchases.

The larger industries will be asked to stop bidding against each other for the available supply. By co-operation and co-ordination industries can get along for some time with the available coal and output of the non-union mines, according to Mr. Hoover, and if they warrant prosecution, this will be undertaken.

It was intimated officially at the White House that the advance in coal prices was unreasonable and action would be taken to prevent it.

### SUPPORT URGED FOR GREEK ARMY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 17.—Sir Arthur Crossfield, an authority upon the Turkish question and a close personal friend of Eleutherios Venizelos, lately Premier of Greece, gave The Christian Science Monitor representative here yesterday, an interesting interview, in the course of which he made two important points in connection with the massacres in Asia Minor.

The first is that if the minorities in this part of the world are to be wiped out, trade and industry there will be extinguished too, as it all depends upon the Christian population, the Turks themselves doing little in this line.

The second is that if only the British and Americans act together in this matter, which is one of common humanity, no intolerable burden of expenditure need be involved, as the Greek armies are there already and only require to be backed up.

"All that is required of us," he said, "is to stand by and see fair play, to give proper facilities and support to the nation which is already in the field and is quite capable of holding the barbarism in check, if it is not hampered, discouraged and thwarted at every turn by the perfidious encouragement and actual material support given to its opponents."

### GERMANS FURTHER ELABORATE PLANS TO EXPLOIT RUSSIA

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 17.—Preparations, at least on paper, for German exploitation of Russia, continue here, although doubts are entertained in some quarters as to whether, in view of the attitude of the United States and France toward the Russian problem, the grandiose plans in question will ever really materialize.

The latest step in the exploitation program has just been taken at a conference in Breslau, where 35 of the biggest German industrial firms, including coal, steel, locomotive, shipbuilding, bridge, engineering, automobile and construction combines, have founded a syndicate for reconstruction work in Russia. The Darmstadt bank is contributing also to the capital of 1,000,000,000 gold marks, which the combine proposes raising.

So-called luxury articles are excluded from the goods which the combine proposes sending to Russia, it being insisted in the program formulated that Russia wants railway wagons, locomotives, bridges, agricultural machinery, factories, offices, private buildings and ships, and not champagne, wines, tobacco, clothes or accents. The combine is working in harmony with the Soviet mission here and proposes sending an advance group of economic experts to Russia immediately.

### 800 AMERICANS VISIT SYRIA

BEIRUT, Syria, April 7 (Special Correspondence).—This place was recently host, for one day, to a party consisting of 800 Americans. This party of tourists paid a short visit to the bazaars of Beirut, while their vessel was anchored off shore. A number took train here for Damascus in order to be assured of a longer visit at that place, prior to again embarking at Haifa.

### COVEY WINS AGAIN

LONDON, May 17 (By The Associated Press).—George F. Covey of England, world's professional court tennis champion, duplicated today his record of Monday when he defeated Walter A. Kinsella of New York in three out of four sets in a series of 13 sets for the title. Covey won by 6-5, 6-4, 6-3, while Kinsella won 6-2. The set score now stands 5 to 2 in favor of Covey.

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Box of 3 Pairs \$6.75  
Extra Heavy Silk—Black, white, cordovan and camel.  
Box of 3 Pairs \$6.00  
Rib Top—Black, white, navy, camel, cordovan.  
Box of 3 Pairs \$4.75  
Hem Top—Black, white and cordovan. 3 Pairs \$3.75

### WOMEN'S

Heavy Silk—Black, white, navy, cordovan, gun metal.  
Box of 3 Pairs \$3.00  
Silk—Black, white, navy, cordovan and gun metal.  
Box of 3 Pairs \$2.25

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### HOLEPROOF SILK HOSE

In the Wanted Colors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 17.—Men employed by necktie manufacturers and silk fabric producers are stationed at various prominent street corners in New York City to observe and report exactly what the tie being worn by men, whether of cut silk or knitted, colorings and patterns.

The survey, which will continue all week, is being made under the auspices of the Associated Men's Neckwear Industries. As a result of it the neckwear trade will prepare a definite program of styles.

### Necktie Watchers Scan City Cravats

Special from Monitor Bureau

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German Secrets to Be Told In Many Encyclopaedic Tomes

Publication of These, It Is Declared, Will Prove Prince Bismarck an Apostle of Peace

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 17.—The early publication of 16 encyclopaedic volumes of secret German Foreign Office documents in which the veil will be lifted from the inner world history between the years 1871 and 1914 is announced. The publication is the result of the German Government's decision, reached three years ago, to dig out and publish all the secret memoranda, reports and other documents referring to German foreign policy since the Franco-Prussian War to the eve of the World War in order to let the world judge whether Germany was responsible, as her enemies contend, for the latter war or no.

It is emphasized today that historical experts have had access to all the Foreign Office archives, including

those in a special strong room, from which hitherto even the highest permanent officials have been debarred, and the key of which has been in the exclusive personal possession of successive foreign ministers. It is semi-officially announced that the publication of the archives will finally disprove the commonly accepted belief that Prince Bismarck in the middle of the '70s of the last century advocated a second war against France in order to destroy her finally. On the contrary, it is declared that the documents prove that the "Blood and Iron" Chancellor pursued a policy of peace.

"When will the Allied Powers follow Germany's example and let the light of publicity in on their foreign office archives?" ask this morning's Berlin newspapers.

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## WOMEN RELIED ON TO END CHILD LABOR

Advocates of Law Propose to  
Push Both Federal and  
State Campaigns

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 17.—A renewed fight for child labor laws in the various states will be the first result of the Supreme Court decision declaring the present federal law unconstitutional. At a meeting of the National Child Labor Committee held at the Midway Club here, Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the organization, declared that the enemies of the child labor law would never give up their fight. Both state and federal measures will be pushed, he said, though the state bills will be easier and more certain.

### Women's Votes Will Help

The factor of the women's votes in all states where child labor laws are to be urged will be of great assistance to friends of the measures. This is particularly true of the southern states, where child labor laws are conspicuously lax and where women have never before had an opportunity to make a campaign on this issue.

Mr. Lovejoy's statement pointed out that the children of many northern states, including New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, will now be permitted to work 10 hours a day. Many states, however, have placed on their statute books laws which parallel the federal act.

Those attending the meeting were David F. Houston, chairman of the committee and former Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay; Homer Polk; William E. Harty; Leo Arnsperg; and Francis G. Caffey, formerly United States Attorney.

### Limitations in Massachusetts

The reported statement by Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, at a meeting of the committee in New York, that "the children of many northern states, including New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, will now be permitted to work 10 hours a day," applies to Massachusetts only with qualifications, according to Mrs. Madeleine H. Appel, secretary of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee.

"Children between 16 and 18 years of age may work 10 hours a day in this state," said Mrs. Appel, "but they may not work more than 48 hours a week, so it is obvious that they could not work more than four days in a week at the 10-hour rate. The 48-hour restriction applies also to girls up to 21 years of age. Children under 16 may not be employed more than eight hours in any day."

"In New Hampshire the maximum employment permitted for children under 16 is 10 1/2 hours a day or 54 hours a week. In Rhode Island the maximum for children under 16 is 10 hours a day or 54 hours a week."

"This year and at previous sessions, the Massachusetts Legislature has been asked to enact a law that would raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years. Though the committee on education thought it best not to recommend the bill this year, because of general labor conditions, the bill received such support that it will be introduced again next year. Under its provisions casual employment would be allowed for children under 16, outside of school hours. The bill ought to become a law."

## Mr. Borah Seeks Loophole in Court's Labor Law Decree

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17.—William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Education and Labor Committee, is searching for a loophole in the Supreme Court decision declaring the child labor law invalid.

Although it is generally conceded by Congressional leaders that a constitutional amendment would be necessary, Senator Borah and others are examining the case in the hope of finding some method of working around the court opinion.

Republicans and Democrats agree that an amendment to the Constitution would be a long and hard road to travel. Allee Pomerene (D., Senator from Ohio, one of the staunchest supporters of the law, declared that no other avenue was open to Congress, in view of the Supreme Court's decision. Senator Borah intends to give the question of further legislation careful study, as will also members of the Judiciary Committee and the Interstate Commerce Committee of both houses. There is little probability, however, of Congress taking any step to get around the court opinion this year.

John I. Nolan (R.), Representative from California, chairman of the House Labor Committee, joined with other champions of the law in deploring the situation that has arisen. "I have been advocating for a long time a constitutional amendment affecting the public welfare that would give Congress the authority to enact a proper child labor law and legislation affecting generally women and children," he said. "I am more certain now than ever that it is the only way we can successfully curb the exploiting of workers of the country by unscrupulous employers, even in states that have child labor laws and where the officials refuse to enforce them."

Senator Pomerene expressed the opinion that it is "doubtful whether three-fourths of the states would ratify a constitutional amendment if submitted."

Public opinion, he asserted, is the determining factor. He believes that other states, especially in the South, will be compelled to enact protective legislation.

### ITALO-JUGO-SLAV FARLEY STAYS

By Special Cable

ROME, May 17.—It is feared that the Italo-Jugo-Slav negotiations are again momentarily delayed owing to the sudden breaking off of the Genoa Conference. The interruption is greatly regretted, as the latest reports showed that the parties are animated with an honest desire to reach an agreement.

## DOOR NOT CLOSED BY AMERICA TO CONFERENCES WITH RUSSIA

United States Will, However, Continue to Remain Aloof  
Until Soviet Government Changes Its Policy

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Refusal of the United States to attend the meeting at The Hague does not close the door to American participation in a later conference or conferences dealing with Russia. Statements to that effect were made today following the bi-weekly meeting of the Cabinet. They were afterwards repeated and simplified at the State Department. They may be authoritatively interpreted as signifying that the United States has not turned its back on the Russian problem—that, on the contrary, America is ardently desirous of assisting the Russian people in "coming back" and promoting European economic restoration in general. If conferences are called that promise more hopeful results in that direction than the Genoa meeting held out, or than The Hague extension to the Genoa meeting is believed to offer, American co-operation is not likely to be invoked in vain. It is now "up to" Europe and Soviet Russia to supply convincing proofs on that score. Meantime the isolation of America, however unsplendid it may seem to Europe, would be maintained.

It was made plain in Washington today that everything depends on the "feasibility" of America's participation in future conferences. It will not be held feasible by President Harding, Secretary Hughes or Secretary Hoover so long as Soviet Russia adheres to the program laid down in its Genoa memorandum of May 11. If that manifesto remains the Soviet's last word as terms for dealing with the outside world, the United States will continue to remain aloof. America would consider negotiations on such a basis sheer time-wasting, and would not enter into them.

### Rapid-Fire Diplomacy

The rapid-fire diplomacy exhibited by President Harding and Secretary Hoover commends general approval in Washington. There are few cases on record disclosing such speedy disposal of foreign proposals of first-class magnitude. Within 24 hours of the arrival of the Genoa message at the State Department, America's answer to it was drafted and transmitted to Italy. Mr. Hughes prepared it practically upon a first reading of The Hague proposal. He submitted it to President Harding, received the latter's unqualified assent, and cabled it to Richard Washburn Child, United States Ambassador to Italy, without delay.

Both the matter of the American reply and the expeditious manner in

which it was dispatched are evidence that the decision of the United States on the Russian situation is clearly made up. Secretary Hughes was enabled to send almost instantaneous word to Genoa because what America had to say she has said before and because she has little to add to it. The one new thing was America's conviction that The Hague is merely Genoa under a different name.

Both the executive branch of the Government and Congress are persuaded that Europe's main interest, however disguised, in embroiling the United States in the Russian problem, is to induce America to become the financial end of any reconstruction arrangement. Europe cannot put up any money. The United States can. It is purely because of that realization, Washington authorities are convinced, that Europe has so extremely anxious to get America to take an active interest in Russian affairs. Meantime the Hughes-Hoover school of thought on the subject predominates. That school insists that until within Russia itself there is established a basis of productivity that offers stable conditions for credit, guarantees the rights of property, and protects the sanctity of private contracts, all talk of international relations with Russia, in either a political or economic sense, is useless.

### Interest in Russian People

To be noted is the stress which the latest Hughes pronouncement once again lays upon America's interest in "the Russian people." It is with their weal and woe, not with the fate of the Soviet Government, that the United States is concerned. The Hughes note to the Genoa Conference affords no encouragement to those who, like Senator Borah, urge recognition of the Soviet Government. There is undoubtedly a wide division of sentiment on that score in and out of Congress. If the Borah recognition resolution is taken from the table of the Senate and pressed to a vote, there might be a not inconsiderable measure of support for it.

Some Democratic sentiment is said to exist in favor of recognition, but no one believes there would be even approximately a large enough number of votes to pass the resolution. It would require vigorous hostility from the Harding Administration, unless in the meantime there is that sweeping regeneration within Russia which alone, in the estimation of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, would make American relations with that country feasible.

## HAYNES ANSWERS CRITICS WITH FACTS

Says Liquor Laws Being Enforced  
More Than Ever—  
Home Brew Waning

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Gratifying progress in enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is shown in a report sent broadcast today by Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Director. His report is based on information sent him by agents in all sections of the country, including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Commissioner Haynes reports that cumulative evidence entirely and conclusively disproves recent unfounded statements of propagandists designed to deceive the public, but which, in truth, have steeled the friends of enforcement to closer co-operation and more concerted activities.

"The facts are," says Commissioner Haynes, "that real liquor for beverage purposes is practically unavailable, the bootlegger market is diminishing daily, because of universal fear of their poisonous product, the home brew fall is waning and moonshiners are on the run, all brought about by cutting off sources of supply, co-operation on the part of enforcement agencies of every character, backed by a crystallized public sentiment, an aroused press and helpful cartoonists, more convictions by juries and sterner, stiffer sentences by courts."

The action of chambers of commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis and similar organizations, and prominent clubs in practically every state, is most significant, and testifies indisputably that the people are emphatic in their desire for strict enforcement, and it is unnecessary to state that when America wills, America's will prevails.

"Perhaps the most encouraging recent development is the manifestation of genuine co-operation on the part of the police in large metropolitan centers. Such powerful forces, united in the campaign for constructive enforcement, is most significant."

The Eighteenth Amendment is being enforced to a greater extent than was ever dreamed possible, and it is pleasure to commend the progress that is being made in every state through the excellent corps of enforcement officials."

## PROHIBITION FAVORED BY WARREN S. STONE

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Evening Post today in a special dispatch from Washington quotes Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Locomotive Engineers, as favoring prohibition.

Mr. Stone declared that the longer he lived and the more he saw of the liquor traffic generally he has grown to the manufacture and sale of liquor, which he regards as the basis of 99 per cent of the country's crime. He added that from what he had seen of the working of prohibition he could "truthfully say that drunkenness has decreased at least 75 per cent among the workers."

## AGREEMENT NEAR REGARDING SYRIA

League of Nations Informed That  
United States Is About to Approve  
French Mandate

GENEVA, May 17 (By The Associated Press).—The United States and France are about to reach an agreement on the French mandate for Syria, according to information reaching the Secretariat of the League of Nations. It is understood the American Government's approval is subject to certain conditions, which apparently will be met.

The Council of the League decided to hold a special meeting not later than July 15 to consider the question of approving the British mandate for Palestine. The decision was taken on request of the Earl of Balfour. He first asked for a meeting within six weeks to act on the mandate, but Leon Bourgeois for France and Marquess Imperiali for Italy objected.

Lord Balfour, in a speech before the council, said Great Britain was greatly disappointed that the present session had failed to register the League's consent to the terms of the mandate, which the allied powers had long ago agreed upon. It has been the opposition of the French and Italian representatives which has blocked the measure, while the Vatican is reported to have expressed fears that religious interests in the Holy Land would not be properly safeguarded under the terms previously laid down. Lord Balfour pointed out that if the Council members that their refusal to consider the mandate did not mean that the allied policy regarding mandates was endangered. Those who hoped and those who feared that the Palestine mandate was placed in jeopardy by the opposition manifested were mistaken, he declared. The Council could not change the decision of the Allies on the mandate, he reminded the members.

In some quarters, continued Lord Balfour, it was feared that the British mandate might affect some religious organizations unfavorably. Great Britain was amazed, he said, that such a baseless view should be expressed over the transfer of Palestine from a Muhammadan to a Christian power.

No country has been more liberal than Great Britain in dealing with religious feeling in its territories, declared Lord Balfour, and he said would do in Palestine would be done in the full noonday sun of public opinion.

Palestine, continued Lord Balfour, would be no financial asset to Great Britain. Furthermore, the country needed money to make it self-supporting, and the delay over the mandate was seriously embarrassing the Administration by discouraging those who might desire to extend loans. The eighteenth session of the council was scheduled to adjourn tonight. The council has appointed Dr. Felix Calander, of the Swiss Press, as head of the mixed arbitral tribunal for Silesia, organized under the terms of the German-Polish treaty. Under this treaty the Polish and German minorities in Silesia, numbering more than 500,000 persons, are placed under the protection of the league.

## "SUNSHINE" BUILDERS UNDER INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Bronx grand jury yesterday began an inquiry into the practices of the Sunshine Homes & Concrete Products Company, a Stratford, Conn., concern, organized during the acute housing shortage for the alleged purpose of erecting cheap homes in New York City.

The investigation was ordered upon complaint filed by police officers, city firemen, public school-teachers and others, asserting they had paid from \$1500 to \$4500 toward homes which never were built.

Officers of the Concrete Company have volunteered to testify before the jury, asserting their contracts were made in good faith.

## CHAUNCEY DEPEW HONORED

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In recognition of his many kindly acts and friendly interest in France Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador, yesterday bestowed upon Chauncey Depew the decoration of the order of officer of the Legion of Honor. Mrs. Depew, a few personal friends, and the staff of the embassy were present at the ceremony.

## BANKER URGES CANCELLATION OF EUROPE'S \$11,000,000,000 DEBTS

Mr. Delafield Shows Check on Exports by Present Status  
—Normal Exchange Predicted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Cancellation of the debts owed by European countries to the United States Government, aggregating more than \$11,000,000,000, "to increase the prosperity of America and help rehabilitate Europe," was advocated today at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by John R. Delafield of the international banking firm of Delafield, Thorne & Burleigh of New York City.

Other speakers before the approximately 4000 business men present at Convention Hall, were Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the board of directors Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago. It was announced today that President Harding would address the convention tomorrow afternoon.

### Remedy for Abnormal Exchange

Mr. Delafield pointed out that the United States must depend on Europe to take a large part of its surplus production and he said if the overseas countries are required to pay this Government the loans, they will impair their ability to buy goods in this country. He declared that if the debt were canceled, exchange rates would rapidly approach normal and this barrier to foreign buying would be removed. Taking France for an example, he said:

"We have lent France \$2,950,762,338, at 5 per cent interest, as a war loan. That will make \$147,538,150 in interest for the French Government to pay us every year and to this will no doubt be added payments on account of the principal of the debt. Our foreign exports to France in 1913, before the war, amounted to \$153,922,526. Most of this was paid for by exporting goods to us to the extent of \$138,933,833, and using the credits thus created in favor of the French as a basis of exchange with which to pay for the product bought from us."

"In addition there were credits created by the French holding American securities and investments, on which the interest was due them from America and also credits created by Americans traveling abroad or on business. But now there is to be introduced into the market for exchange a new factor."

"Suddenly the French Government will want \$147,538,150 every year to pay its interest to American on its war loans. So France will then have to pay us more than twice as much as it did in 1913. As a consequence exchange will rise and hinder our export trade to France."

"This condition will be more aggravated because the French sold the American investments during the war, and that source for credits has gone, and can hardly be replaced by the sale of depreciated French currency to Americans who may wish to speculate in it. But cannot the exchange rate be kept down by shipping gold and silver instead? Unfortunately, there is not enough gold and silver to be had to make it possible for France to continue shipments of gold and silver to the extent of \$162,526,800 a year."

"In fact, the people of France and other countries have already resorted to such shipments to so large an extent that there is an immense proportion of the world's gold already in this country. These facts seem to me to prove beyond possibility of doubt that even the payment of interest on our war loans will be a great hindrance to our export trade, and that to require payments of principal will even more seriously aggravate the situation."

Mr. Morrow spoke optimistically of the future of Europe, saying that England, during the past two years has handled her budget so rigorously that it is possible to look forward to a full resumption of specie payments in England in a short time. In both France and Italy the unit of currency has tended to become stabilized, he said.

Nations' Interests Alike  
Declaring that it is becoming daily more obvious that the nations have common interests and common fortunes, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, last evening, told the

## RECLAMATION SHIFT OPPOSED IN WEST

Delegation Protests Proposal to  
Remove Denver Headquarters  
of Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The west is up in arms against an order by Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, directing the removal of the western headquarters of the Reclamation Service from Denver, Colo., back to Washington. Many representations have been made to the Secretary on the subject and the climax was reached late yesterday when a delegation of officials, including several United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives from most of the states west of the Rocky Mountains, called at the Interior Department and made formal protest to the Secretary in person.

The reason given for the proposed change is that of economy. It is the opinion of the Secretary that a considerable overhead expense could be saved, but he admitted that there were differences of opinion on that point. Even Mr. Davis, the director of the Reclamation Service, whose office is in Washington, does not believe that any saving could be effected.

The delegation was headed by Gov. Oliver H. Shoup of Colorado, Mayor Dewey C. Bailey of Denver and Robin Davis, president of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, who, together with others, presented statistics showing that instead of reducing expenses the change would actually increase them by making necessary long trips back and forth over the 2000 miles lying between Washington and Denver and by the higher cost of rent and living in Washington. It was shown that of the 27 reclamation projects of the country, involving millions of dollars and many acres of valuable land, all but one are west of Denver.

The hearing brought out the fact that settlers under the various projects are compelled to pay all the expenses of administration in addition to the purchase price of their holdings when Secretary Fall pointed out the unfairness of this tax, senators present promised to give their attention to remedying the situation by procuring a Congressional appropriation to cover this expense.

The meeting closed with a promise to give further consideration to the subject before taking final action, and the visitors left with greatly strengthened hope that the secretary would ultimately reconsider his removal order.

### CURB SEATS \$7000

NEW YORK, May 16.—J. M. Hirschorn has purchased a membership in the New York Curb Market of W. F. Reardon for \$7000, which is a new high record price.

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## ITALIAN CENSUS FIGURES SHOW NEARLY 39,000,000 POPULATION

Increase of Peoples Noted During Last Decade at Greater Rate Than in Previous One, Despite World War

ROME, April 11 (Special Correspondence).—The figures of the sixth Italian decennial census, which was held on Dec. 1, have just been published, and show most satisfactory results; for Italy is the only European state participating in the World War, whose population has increased in the last decade at a greater rate than in that of any other country.

The Italian kingdom, excluding the three African colonies of Eritrea, Benadir and Libya, contained on Dec. 1 no less than 38,835,184 inhabitants, of whom 1,664,691 were in the newly annexed provinces.

While the population of the latter had not greatly varied since the last Austrian census of 1910, that of "old" Italy showed an increase of 2,599,116 since the previous Italian census of 1911, the historic year of the Italian Jubilee and the Libyan War. This large increase is partly ascribed to the check to emigration and to the return of many emigrants for their military service, who after the war remained in Italy.

The largest town is, as at the last census, Naples, with a population of 780,220; Milan comes second with 718,304, Rome third with 689,460 (whereas in 1871, the year after it became the Italian capital, it numbered only 248,208). Thus, Italy, unlike many countries, presents the phenomenon of having no single city far exceeding the rest. It follows that no Italian city dictates public opinion to the rest of the country, as Paris does to France, and no newspaper circulates over the whole area of the long peninsula, and still less over the islands.

**Roman Press Little Read in Milan**  
The Roman press is little read in Milan and scarcely at all in the south; few Romans read the Neapolitan newspapers, and practically none the Sicilian or Sardinian; indeed, the only Italian journal with anything approaching an English or an American circulation is the Corriere della Sera of Milan. Italy, too, presents, like the United States, the feature of a capital which is not the largest city, and which produces nothing.

Rome originates no political movements, Romans rarely attain eminence in politics, and no Roman since 1870 has been Premier. Milan has far more political energy and organization, whereas Rome is apathetic and indifferent. The Sicilians more and more tend to come to the front in public life, owing to their superior intelligence and energy. Since 1887 there have been three Sicilian and five southern premiers, whereas, previous to that date prime ministers always came from the north, and usually from Piedmont, the nucleus of the Italian Kingdom. As for Sicilians in the Government offices, there are many of them. In that respect they resemble the Scots in British administration.

**Differences Between North and South**  
The census tells the usual tale that the population has increased fastest where the people are least cultured. Piedmont shows a less rapid rate of increase than Calabria. The Italian press has pointed with satisfaction to the fact that Italy now has a slightly larger population than her rival, France.

In Italy, too, although to a less extent than in Great Britain, women form the majority of the inhabitants, and social reformers see herein a cause of considerable change. During the 18 years that the present writer has resided in Italy, a marked alteration in the attitude of public opinion towards women has become noticeable. Far more women now earn their living, and it is now quite usual for girls to travel backwards and forwards to their work in trams or on foot. Italy has one or two lady lawyers and a few lady journalists, while both her leading novelists, Matilde Serao and Grazia Deledda, are women, and both southern, the one a Neapolitan, the other a Sardinian.

**Little Demand for Woman Suffrage**

Still there is no real demand for women suffrage. Even now the middle class Italian ladies take little interest in politics; political salons are unknown, and the wife of an Italian Premier is usually a political nonentity, very different from Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Salisbury or Mrs. Asquith. Only one Italian politician of today has a wife who figures in society, Donna Bice Titttoni; and it was remarked that at the Paris Conference the Italian delegation was handicapped by the absence of clever political ladies among the wives of the delegates. The almost complete aloofness of the aristocracy from public life is largely responsible for the lack of political salons, such as those which have played so large a part in British and French history. Nor are there many learned Italian ladies, except Countess Lovatelli; and a woman archaeologist is practically unknown. The athletic British girl has few imitators in Italy, although the young men have taken up sport with zest.

**The "Allogeneus" Population**  
This last census reveals for the first time the existence of a large "allogeneus" element, as the Italians call it, in the population. Italy, owing to the annexation of the new provinces, now includes a much larger proportion of Germans and Slavs. Before 1915 the only Germans who were Italian citizens were the two groups at Gressoney where Queen Margherita used to spend her summers in Alpine climbing, and in the Ossola Valley, some 1318 families in all in 1901. But to these is now added practically the whole population of the Upper Adige, which returns four deputies to the Chamber. Before the war the Slav element was infinitesimal, consisting of two groups near Udine (the so-called "mountain of the Slavs") and in the Molise, respectively, 1047 families all told, at the last census but one. But now there has come to swell these isolated colonies the Slav population of Istria and Julian Venetia, which likewise has its groups of representatives in

Parliament. If to these large new (and unwilling) accretions we add the almost wholly Hellenic population of the 13 Sporades, and the Arabs of the African colonies, who do not figure in this census, it will be seen that Italy is by no means homogeneous, but that she, too, has to face the problem of mixed races.

**Albanian Colonies and Italy**  
The Albanian colonies, planted in the south after the Turkish conquest of Albania, have become fairly assimilated, and are on excellent terms with the Italian Government; but Italy finds it easy to assimilate the Germans of the Tyrol and the tenacious Slovenes of Istria and Gorizia? As for the Catalans of Alghero in Sardinia, that small remnant of the Aragonese domination is merely a linguistic curiosity, which learned professors from Barcelona, like Don Antonio Rubio, come to study, just as others investigate the Greek still spoken at Calimera in Calabria.

Included in the census are also the small and dwindling colonies of foreign residents, who have come voluntarily or for business purposes to live in Italy. The exact figures of these are not yet available, but they are known to be insignificant. For British and Americans no longer buy villas and come to spend the evening of their days in Italy. Florence, Rome and Bordighera all tell the same tale.

**Reasons for Change of Fashion**

And the reasons for this change of fashion are not far to seek. Italy is no less picturesque but is more expensive than it was, despite the exchange. There is less communication between the foreign residents and the natives than was formerly the case, for the war has sharpened racial peculiarities, and there are fewer occasions for meeting. Besides, the uncertainty of Italian taxation makes foreigners afraid to invest in real estate, while Americans lose their American civic rights by long absence. Thus, at Bordighera, the favorite home of the British in George MacDonald's time, whenever a villa comes into the market it is bought by a rich Milanese or Genoese. Thus, at Rome, the two English churches far more than suffice for the very small British colony, while the richer American colony has also diminished.

No fresh people arrive, while every year some of the old residents return home. Should this continue, the time will come when the only British and American residents in Rome will be the students at the English, Scotch, Irish, Beda, Canadian and North American colleges, already the only young members of the Anglo-Saxon community. For at Naples alone, where there is a colony of business men, are there any English children. But English business shows no signs of spreading in Italy.

## PEOPLE DRIFTING TOWARD CITIES

New Zealand Census Shows  
Urban Populations Growing

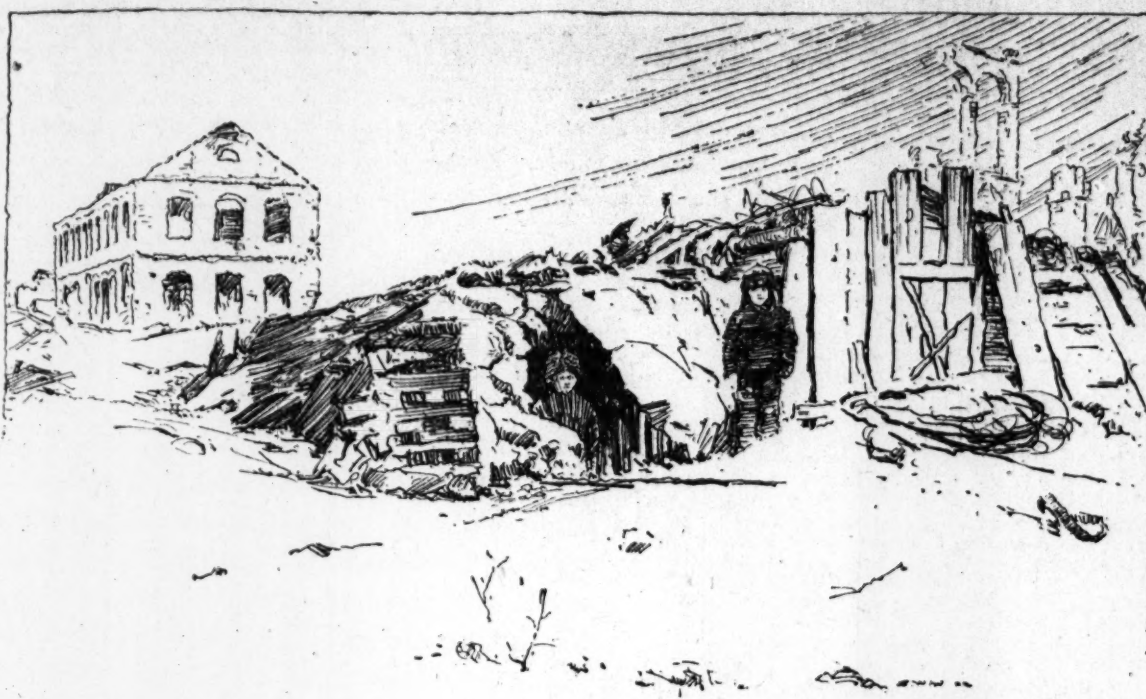
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 14 (Special Correspondence).—Unless figures were presented to prove the contention it would be difficult to bring anyone to believe that the drift of population in a country as "new" as New Zealand was toward the centers of population. Such, however, is the case and it has been a matter of concern with the authorities for a number of years past, attention being again forcibly called to this condition of affairs through the issuance of the last census.

The figures show that the exodus toward the cities commenced in 1896 which, by a peculiar coincidence, is about the time New Zealand's long era of prosperity had its beginning. At that time 55.69 per cent of the population was living in the counties and 43.69 in the boroughs. The position disclosed by the 1921 census shows 43.55 per cent in the counties and 55.95 per cent in boroughs. These figures deviate slightly from accurate data to the fact that the population of some of the boroughs is distinctly rural rather than urban while some of the county areas contain largely urban population. These factors have been allowed for, as nearly as possible, by the government statistician, who calculates the rural population to be 51.23 per cent and the urban 48.77 per cent.

This same method of calculation applied to the 1896 figures gives the percentages as 61.95 for the urban and 38.05 for the rural. The bulk of the urban population is contained in the four large cities, which claim one-third of the population of the Dominion. Auckland has 133,712, Wellington 95,235, Christchurch 92,733 and Dunedin 88,716, a total of 390,396. The figures show, however, that the secondary and small towns are growing relatively more rapidly than the cities. New Plymouth claims first position, with an increase of 29.10 per cent for five years.

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Repatriated Inhabitants of Smorgon, East of Vilna, Living in the Cellars Beneath Their Ruined Houses

## Eight Million Persons Affected by Food Shortage in The Ukraine

Warsaw, April 15  
Special Correspondence

IT IS right that we who live in homes of comparative comfort and ease should exercise our thought in matters of moral responsibility toward suffering nations. And at present no subject merits more earnest study in this connection than the health situation in eastern Europe. It has to do with conditions and events primarily in the interior of Russia, secondarily on the western frontier and in bordering countries. These are separate problems, but mutually dependent.

Much has been written about the

sale, money to buy it could not be earned. The staffs of hospitals were trying to carry on, but some of the personnel had already perished from starvation. Nikolai, Yekaterinoslav Kherson and other places were found to be in similar plight, and it is known that the same must be said of wide areas in the Caucasus and the republics of Armenia and Georgia.

**People Fleeing in Masses**

Faced by conditions of this kind, the inhabitants of many affected areas are fleeing in great masses toward the west. This migration, under distressing climatic and economic conditions, is accompanied by much hardship and



Refugees at Entrance of Abandoned German Dugout in Which They Live, in a Lithuanian Forest. The Man Is Barefoot, Although Snow Covers the Ground

destitution and accompanying afflictions in the Volga region, but it is not usually realized that absolute famine, or conditions approaching famine, now involve 8,000,000 inhabitants of the Ukraine, that up to the present no provision has been made to supply them with food from abroad, and that the local resources are nearly at an end. Moreover it is estimated that in this area 2,000,000 persons will need care in the hospital during the present year, that the accommodation necessary to permit each patient to remain two or three weeks is deficient by at least 75,000 beds. Conditions in Odessa and other important seaports in the Ukraine famine area are very grave. Early in March, in consequence of famine conditions working the women, the city drainage and water works were out of action, and water had to be bought from street vendors at 25,000 rubles per bucket. Shipping was at a standstill, and although there was food for

suffering, for as yet in Russia no means has been found to prevent or control mass movements from famine districts. In the absence of a working legal code, responsible officials are unwilling to infringe the liberty of individuals to do as they like, and one result is that refugees who have money to buy a railway ticket move in any direction without hindrance other than the difficulty of finding room in the trains. But with the present lack of coal and shortage of wood, railway traffic is reduced to a minimum. Trains are few and there are long delays at wayside stations. Crowds of perplexed and troubled people fill to overflowing the waiting rooms and station platforms, and passengers who fail to proceed on their journey invade the nearest towns and villages, where they barter their clothes for food and accommodation. Russia is a country of forests, but the shortage of wood for fuel is such that the water-boilers at some stations have been out of use for

months, and this, as well as lack of soap and other necessary cleansing materials, make it nearly impossible for travelers to keep themselves and their clothing clean and free from vermin.

**Frontier Relief Inadequate**

In these circumstances, among a class particularly prone to be frightened by superstition and epidemics, it is not surprising that the migration led to a sudden and violent outbreak of the prevailing afflictions among both the refugees and the inhabitants of towns and villages through which they passed. Nor is it surprising that the frontier system of health defense and relief proved insufficient to deal with the situation, and that its breakdown was followed by a widespread extension of the troubles to towns and villages of bordering countries.

The "problem of the fugitives" is therefore of great importance. During a tour through affected districts in the frontier zone we saw their condition and arrangements for feeding, bathing, clothing, housing and in other ways caring for those who manage to reach Baranowicz and other properly equipped frontier stations. But we learned that these excellent relief outposts are by no means the only places to be considered. It is known for example, that a numerous horde of fugitives have taken refuge in the woods extending along the whole border of white Russia. They hope to reach the Polish frontier by road, but they are in no one's charge, are enduring a bare existence without external assistance of any kind, and no information as to their numbers or general condition can be obtained. Another place visited was Smorgon, east of Vilna, a town formerly of 40,000 inhabitants but entirely devastated during the late war and still in the same condition. Some of the repatriated inhabitants of this town live in the cellars beneath their ruined houses. Others have taken refuge in a series of underground dugouts which run for 15 miles through a great forest some distance from the town. The site is that of a battle, famous in history, between the French and Russians during Napoleon's advance through Poland and Russia to Moscow in 1812. It is noteworthy that the dugouts, constructed and occupied by the German Army in the World War, now serve the peaceful purpose of providing homes for the destitute people of the town which that army destroyed.

**Plan Adopted**

During the winter that has just passed a serious access of adverse conditions intensified the tragedy of the situation which I have broadly outlined. It became plain that the problem was beyond the capacity and resources of the European states chiefly interested. Moreover, in view of happenings in widely separated countries, it became known that a menace had arisen directly to Central and Western Europe and indirectly to the United

States and the rest of the world. The time had come when an appeal to distant nations could be based not only upon altruistic ideals—the "new humanity" or larger sympathy of man for man—but upon the grounds of each nation's own self-interest. Doubtless these were some of the reasons which induced the Polish Government, acting in consultation with the Council of the League of Nations, to decide to convene an International Technical Conference to study the problem and to suggest a solution. All European countries were invited to send expert delegates, and the United States, Japan and Brazil were informed of the intention to hold the conference and were asked to participate if they so desired. America stood aloof, but all the European countries and Japan accepted the invitation and were represented at the conference, which opened in Warsaw on March 20. The occasion was notable as being, since the armistice, the first at which official delegates from the Allied and associated powers, from Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and other neutral countries, and from Soviet Russia, Germany, Austria and Turkey, were assembled to endeavor to solve, as servants of mankind as well as of their respective nations, a problem in the complex business of world cooperation.

The proceedings of the conference were characterized by a wholehearted spirit of friendly collaboration between the delegates of all the countries represented. The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, recommended a plan for dealing with the evils at their sources in Russia and a plan for extending and supplementing the relief arrangements for refugees in the western zone of Russia and along the frontiers of bordering countries.

(The proposals of the Warsaw conference were submitted to the Genoa Conference, but were not acted on. It is expected that they will be taken up by the coming conference at The Hague.)

## CONCIERGES STRIKE IN WARSAW TO GET INCREASE IN WAGES

WARSAW, April 21 (Special Correspondence).—The housing problem in Warsaw increases in acuteness. The Diet is still discussing the proposal of annulling or at least of modifying the lodgers' protection bill which forbids landlords either to increase rents or to give notice to tenants to quit. Considering the enormous rise in prices house rent seems absurdly low, and everyone agrees that fairness demands an increase in rents. On the other hand, in view of the scarcity of dwelling houses it is felt that much discomfort would result if landlords were given a free hand and were allowed to give notice to their tenants at will.

It has been stated that the number of tenants in dwelling houses in Warsaw is 18 times greater than in London. The cost of building is so high that few new houses are being put up. Besides, many buildings once used as dwelling houses have been turned in to government offices, and to crown all, refugees and repatriants continue to crowd into Warsaw in ever-increasing numbers.

In addition, there is a strike among the concierges, who demand higher wages. Until lately, the landlord paid them entirely, but for the last year, the tenant has been partly responsible for the wages of porters. During this year, the prices for food and other necessities have greatly increased, hence the natural demand of the house porters for higher pay.

The landlords, by refusing to deal with these house porters, are trying to force the Diet to legislate in their favor. At present the situation is an impasse.

However, the chief of police has issued an order declaring that the municipal council is responsible for the cleaning of streets, as well as of courtyards and public stairways of houses. It is hoped this measure will relieve the situation and restore order to the streets of Warsaw, which, in their present state, are no credit to the town.

## AID FOR EMIGRANT ASKED IN ENGLAND

Bill Would Further Settlement in Other Parts of Empire

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19.—On April 11 there was presented to the British Parliament a bill to make "better provision for furthering of British settlement" in different parts of the British Empire. The measure empowers the British Treasury to make grants up to the large total of £3,000,000 annually to reduce the pressure of population in the home country, by settling Englishmen in such parts of the British Empire as are still available for colonization, especially in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Africa.

The contribution of the State must not in any case exceed half the expense of the scheme and must not be continued beyond a period of 15 years after the passing of the act. This still leaves high the hopes of many public-spirited empire promoters.

Such a bill is, of course, extremely gratifying to the dominions, many of whose representatives are at present in England on a mission to appeal for men and money to develop the enormous and almost untouched resources of the overseas empire. Among these is Sir James Mitchell, Premier of Western Australia, who was entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House recently. In a subsequent speech, he described the vast cattle areas which still remain to be opened up in northwest Australia, and appealed for 25,000 new settlers a year for the next three years, and for capital for various agricultural enterprises.

Similarly, Mr. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner, Canada, speaking at a Canadian Club dinner here, also referred to the enviable economic position of Canada, and the wealth which can be produced there by application of the effort of man to its natural resources.

Mr. Larkin's views were supported by Sir Edmund Walker, chairman of the directors of Toronto University, who also has declared that splendid openings in Canada are offered boys of the right type. Mr. W. S. Kennedy, the representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway, also has outlined a scheme for new settlers on land in Saskatchewan.

An interesting paper also was read recently by Mr. John McWhae, agent general for Victoria, before the Royal Colonial Institute. In this he pointed out the attractions of south-east Australia, where the Murray River is being harnessed to provide water for irrigation and other purposes.

Finally, Mr. David C. Lamb, commissioner, Salvation Army, Migration House, London, in a letter to the press, sets forth a scheme for sending 10,000 women and 5,000 boys to Australia.

This society, he states, already has begun to transfer its second 100,000 emigrants to New Zealand, of whom 70 per cent are women, while another feature of its work, weekly conducted parties to Canada, still continues.

**SWEDISH ECONOMIST HONORED**

STOCKHOLM, April 19 (Special Correspondence).—The Royal Swedish Academy of Science has just bestowed its highest sign of distinction, the Söderström gold medal, upon Prof. Gustav Cassel, the eminent authority on international finance whose two memoranda to the League of Nations are declared the most exhaustive and clarifying essays so far on the world crisis. Mr. Lloyd George has called him "one of the most brilliant economists of the world," and the fact of his being the Swedish Government's expert at the Genoa Conference has given the greatest satisfaction everywhere.

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## BRITISH ARE GAINING IN WELFARE WORK

Employers in England Gradually Extend Scope of Projects Their Workers Approve

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 19.—How conservative is the average British employer is revealed by statistics gathered concerning what is described as welfare work. It took a war to bring about recognition of the fact, now almost universally accepted, that there is a distinct and causal connection between physical comfort, congenial surroundings, canteen arrangements, and victory production.

If one describes the British employer as slow to learn, and as falling a long way behind his American rival, consolation may be gathered from the circumstance that the term welfare, in the comprehensive sense in which it is used in Great Britain, is hardly understood in other European countries.

It is remarkable and full of significance that in a consideration of the various methods adopted by enlightened employers to create comfortable conditions of work and of recreation for their employees, one stumbles across names that are familiar as having adopted some form or other of sharing their profits with their workpeople. One other and highly important fact remains, namely, that the firms in question enjoy high reputations in the commercial world for the financial success of their undertakings.

**Vast Difference Exists**  
According to Miss Elizabeth D. Newcombe, president of the Welfare Workers Institute, Great Britain, there is a vast difference between the definition of welfare work, as it is understood in Great Britain and as it is understood in the United States. The English interpretation, she says, "is more comprehensive, and includes much of what is variously known in the United States as 'service work,' 'employment and management' or 'industrial relations.'"

It is difficult to obtain absolutely reliable information as to the extent to which welfare work has developed, for the reason there are probably hundreds of employers who have adopted schemes to improve the standard of comfort of their workers, introducing one or more of the innovations embraced in the generic term welfare work, but omitting the name. Use of a special department for starting new men and handling questions of wages and general grievances is of comparatively recent introduction in Britain, and even yet, the number of firms who have a labor manager is exceedingly small. Generally speaking, welfare, in its widest sense, has followed as a kind of natural development on the heels of the establishment of a labor department.

The welfare movement received a tremendous impetus during the war and afterward, due principally to the advocacy and influence of the bands of social workers drawn from comfortable homes who entered factories for the first time in their lives.

**Increased Later to One Thousand**  
According to statistics, there were 400 welfare workers employed in Great Britain in 1917. This number had increased to about 1000 when the armistice was declared. Prior to 1914, welfare work was practically limited to the Quaker families, engaged in the cocoa factories, together with a few others where the personal friendship and interest of the firms' heads have remained unimpaired by the growth and development of industry.

It is almost 20 years since certain firms, in a tentative way, began to lay stress upon the need of looking after the physical condition of the workers, and of making provision for improvement by gymnastics, swimming and organized games. There was much of the paternal spirit about these earlier attempts, and certain critics might have described it as a benevolent despotism, to make people healthy, good, intelligent and happy.

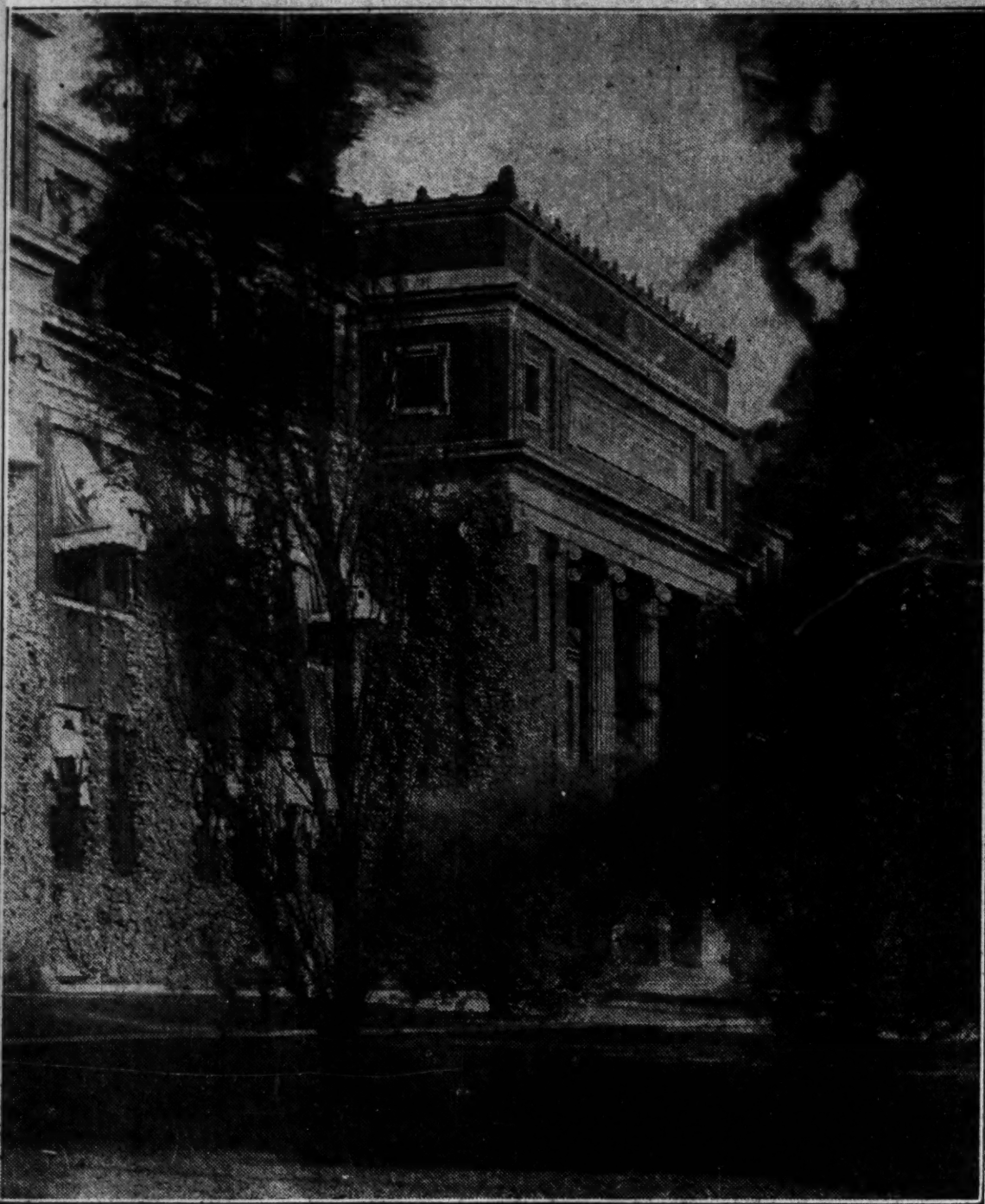
Some such thought must have occurred to Professor Urwick, who, in an address at the London School of Economics in 1918 said: "Management provision for the welfare of the workers is out of court today, because we are in a different world, with different consciousness of our ownership in ourselves. Employees know it is their welfare which is at stake, and that they are the owners of themselves, and not owned by their masters."

That statement calls for a great deal of qualification, unless it is meant that the workers object to welfare work being imposed upon them, and concerning which they are not consulted. And again, much depends upon what comes under the category of welfare. Where the schemes have enjoyed the greatest success, the work of welfare has been blended somewhat with the functions of Whitley councils, works committees and similar joint bodies.

The attitude of the great trade unions is altering as they come to understand more clearly what welfare work really is.

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Main Entrance of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

## Veteran Authority on Agriculture Traces Progress of Fifty Years

The progress of American agriculture in the last half century is illustrated in the career of Eugene Davenport, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. This veteran authority, who at the close of this academic year lays down his duties, witnessed the passing of the old and the entrance and rich development of the new period of agriculture in this country. As dean of the great college of agriculture at the University of Illinois and director of the noted agricultural experiment station there, Dean Davenport himself has done much to further these forward steps. In the following article reviewing some of the changes in American agriculture that have come about in his personal recollection, written at the request of The Christian Science Monitor, he also points out how sweeping as well as how recent are these changes in the nation.

By EUGENE DAVENPORT

AT the time of the Civil War and for a considerable period afterward, the great object of the American farmer was to get a home of his own. There was very little money in the country and very little need for it. There was plenty of wild land in the timber region at \$1.25 an acre and in the prairie region at 50 cents. No railroad had yet crossed the continent; the Indians and the buffalo held practical domain between the Missouri and the gold fields of California. Western Ohio was the principal corn and hog region and Cincinnati was known as "Porkopolis"; cattle were fed across the open range practically all the way to Omaha and Kansas City. The Union Stock Yards in Chicago were newly established; the great wheat region of the west was but just opened up to homesteading; and the time of the farmer was given either to clearing his fields of timber and of stone or to breaking and draining the prairies.

In those days—only a little over half a century ago—labor was mostly performed by hand. Trees were chopped down and cut into log lengths with the axe, and the best black walnut, white ash, beech, maple and oak that ever grew were burned by the acre to clear the land. The wooden re-

volving hay rake was new in the land; the mowing machine, cutting a three-foot swath, was a novelty, and the self-binder was not heard of or even dreamed of. The scythe and the hand rake were the great haymaking implements. The old A-drag, about five feet wide, was the standard tool for setting the ground, and the single shovel plow for cultivating crops planted in rows. Corn was dropped by hand and covered with the hoe, and every good farmer hoed his corn at least once and probably twice.

**Houses Built of Logs**  
People lived almost entirely in houses built of logs in the timber region, or rough boards or sod upon the prairies. Anything more than a two-room house was a novelty. The farmer ate what he raised, and the chief object in farming was to produce wheat enough to "bread him through," pork enough to fill the smokehouse and the brine barrel, and feed enough to winter the "critters" through until spring. Any more in pioneer days was a surplus—practically worthless, and I very well remember the time when only wheat, wool and maple sugar could be sold for cash.

The clothing was mostly homespun. Socks and mittens were knitted from home-grown wool, colored in the fam-

ily dye tub, and the calico dress was made in a single evening before the days of the sewing machine. The coal oil lamp was new. The tallow dip was still in use, but the home-made candle was the standard light of the people. The fireplace and "baykettle" (bake kettle), the andirons and the crane were just going out of service. The Franklin heater and the elevated oven cook stove were coming in—modern contrivances, both. Soon came the sewing machine, the mower and the reaper, and wise one shook their heads because the world was moving too fast.

The changes since those early days are many and profound—really greater than anyone can realize. The "wild land" is practically gone. We have developed a continent within a century, most of it within half a century. Transcontinental trains leave every few hours from terminal stations, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. Land has become more valuable—so valuable that farmers, like other producers, work for money, and agriculture is coming to be, like any other form of manufacture, a highly

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capitalized business. The homes of the people are better, though still far from what they should be.

**New Market for Farmers**  
The vast development of farm machinery has released from the land thousands of people, who have gone to the cities to manufacture both necessities and luxuries, and incidentally make a market for the farmer. The Portland cement of the old days at \$3 or \$10 a barrel has become one of the most common products of the country. We no longer import bricks from Europe; we make them at every cross road. We no longer bring steel from Sweden; we make it at our very doors.

Unlike older countries, our question has always been, not how much can an acre be made to produce, but what can a man succeed in accomplishing? It used to be, "How many acres can he clear next year?" Now it is, "How many horses can he drive?" "How wide a gang plow can he operate?" and "How many acres can he fit for the planter in a day?" In the old days men worked almost with their bare hands. Of necessity they made long days, and they generally raced one with another as they worked. Now, a man's powers are multiplied many times, and he no longer wastes his energies by watching the moon. He watches the weather instead. He does not believe his wheat will turn to chaff, but he is more careful in cleaning his seed.

We must take off our hats to the pioneer for his industry, his bravery, and his infinite optimism in the midst of the most discouraging circumstances. He made possible a development in agriculture, the like of which had never been known in all the world. We who have entered into our inheritance, we who enjoy the telephone and the automobile, the thrashing machine and the tractor, and we who, after the day's work, can sit on the porch or in the living room and listen to concerts from half-way across the continent, can hardly realize what we owe to those who began this wonderful development or the advantages we enjoy as compared to the handicaps under which our fathers labored.

**COURTESIES EXCHANGED**  
COPENHAGEN, April 21 (Special Correspondence)—The municipalities of Rome and Copenhagen have been exchanging courtesies. The latter began it by calling a square in Copenhagen after Dante, and now the former has responded by rechristening part of Viale delle belle Arti, very appropriately, in commemoration of the world-famous Danish sculptor, Bertel Thorvaldsen, who spent the greater part of his life in the Eternal City.

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**GEORGIA-FLORIDA CANAL FUND SOUGHT**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 1 (Special Correspondence)—A movement looking to the immediate survey and early development of the proposed Georgia-to-Florida shipping canal is to be launched, according to Lee Langley of Rome, Ga., member of the Georgia Waterways and Canal Commission, who is in Birmingham this week. The proposed canal will connect St. Mary's Ga., with St. Johns, Fla. Efforts are now being made to obtain a congressional appropriation for the survey, following which it is proposed to take steps to induce Congress to undertake the construction of the project.  
The canal would reduce mileage 500 miles each way between South Atlantic and Gulf ports. It would connect the Atlantic Ocean with the mouth of the Mississippi River.

**TRANSVAAL MINERS OPPOSED 'RED' REVOLT**

JOHANNESBURG, April 7 (Special Correspondence)—At a meeting of the executive of the South Africa Mineworkers' Union a resolution was passed dealing with the revolutionary movement which came to a head during the recent strike. It read as follows: "That this meeting wish entirely to dissociate ourselves and the organization we represent from the revolutionary movement set up without our knowledge or sanction under cover of the real strike issue. We repudiate and condemn such unwarranted action and disassociate ourselves entirely from those who were directly responsible."  
The strike lasted 76 days on the coal fields and 67 days on the gold mines. There were 11 days of the general strike, accompanied by the "Red" revolt.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## "Windows," by John Galsworthy

Special from Monitor Bureau  
COURT THEATRE, London.—"Windows," by John Galsworthy, produced on April 25 by Mr. Leon M. Lion. The cast:

Geoffrey March.....Mr. Herbert Marshall  
Joan March.....Miss Irene Rooke  
Mary March.....Miss Janet Eccles  
Johnny March.....Mr. John Howell  
Cook.....Miss Clare Greet  
Mr. Bly.....Mr. Ernest Thesiger  
Faith Bly.....Miss Mary Odette  
Thunter.....Mr. Leslie Banks  
Mr. Barnabas.....Mr. C. R. Norris

LONDON, April 28.—"Windows" is not one of Mr. Galsworthy's most satisfactory plays, probably because the plot is satisfactory neither to the plotter himself, nor to the public who are permitted through Mr. Galsworthy's windows to witness their plotting. The March family, with the best intentions in the world, take unto their respectable bosom as parlor maid, a young girl with a blot on her past, for which she has suffered imprisonment. Unfortunately the girl's present is almost as black as her past. To put it mildly, she is a mix. The efforts of the March family to save her prove futile for, as she herself puts it, nothing can be done with a girl like her. Some of

the Marches, notably the common-sense mother, thought this from the beginning, but her objections to receiving the girl were overborne, mainly by her husband and son. The son is a woolly sort of sentimentalist who imagines himself something of an idealist and something of a poet, but is very little of either. He is something of a philanderer also, and is caught philandering with the rescued girl, whose advances he accepts as readily as they are made.

Material such as this can scarcely be expected to make a very strong or a very interesting play, but Galsworthy, as always, gives it every chance and works at it thoroughly. He shows his usual determination to prove at the end, with the usual result that nothing is really adjusted. As an artist he would doubtless say that his sole business is to represent, "to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature." This is true enough, but there is a kind of play and a kind of dramatist from whom something else is expected. This is that kind of play, and Galsworthy, if he likes to be that kind of dramatist. We are indeed shown the fact that a girl like Faith Bly is made to be loved and not saved, assuming that "being loved" means being made love to. The fact of the matter really is that one has grown accustomed to read much between the lines in a Galsworthy play, and the straightforward, simple little story of failure assured from the outset, like this, is, comes as a let down. It only shows that one should go to the play with an open mind and no specified expectations. We expected to see more through Mr. Galsworthy's windows, but as things turned out they were scarcely worth looking through, and we should imagine that not very many people will look through them.

As usual Mr. Galsworthy's careful character drawing makes for and provides good acting. As Faith Bly, Miss Mary Odette may not enhance the reputation made in "The Faithful Heart," but she had a much more difficult part to play, and to the expert, probably achieved greater laurels. Two of the greatest ornaments of the Manchester stage do equally well on the London stage—Miss Irene Rooke and Clare Greet. Miss Greet has always been a recognized potentiality in the background of the London stage, and it is pleasant to see Miss Rooke also taking her proper place and proving herself able to play parts other than those of simple but motherly fools. In this play she is not thought much of by her own family, but is, as a matter of fact, a long way the best of a poor lot. Mr. Ernest Thesiger gets another opportunity for displaying his intelligence in a highly colored character part. The remaining parts are well played by Messrs. Herbert Marshall, John Howell, and Leslie Banks, and Janet Eccles makes a great deal of very little. On the whole, an interesting, but not exciting entertainment, which might perhaps be described as Mr. Galsworthy at his best with poor material.



Scene in Galsworthy's New Play in London

Bly, the Window Cleaner, introduces his daughter for the vacant situation as Maid. Left to Right—Mr. Ernest Thesiger as Bly, Miss Mary Odette as Faith Bly, Mr. John Howell as Johnny March, Miss Clare Greet as Cook, Miss Janet Eccles as Mary March

modern artist does not treat great themes in a great way.

A pathetic example of this failure is in the Mountain Ash War Memorial by Harvard Thomas at the Leicester Galleries. It is a pity this was shown, for the exhibition is of much importance, is beautifully hung and contains the best work of the most brilliant English sculptor since Alfred Stevens. In nearly all of Harvard Thomas' figures the movement is slow, and this is one of the most difficult qualities for a sculptor to express. And with this subtle liveliness there is no arrested movement. All is rhythmic, expectant. His powers of draftsmanship are well displayed in many drawings and designs, but the great joy of the exhibition lies in the low reliefs. These are perfect gems of conception, design and craftsmanship. They make Flaxman's work seem poor and feeble and are only comparable with the finest products in this medium of Attic Greece. Thomas cared little for the use of clay. He was a sculptor pure and simple.

#### A New Etcher

Recent years have seen the practice of etching adopted by many, and the rise to fame in some cases has been rapid. Blamplied, Multhead Bone, Cameron, McBoy—"they came, they saw, they conquered." And now there is a new young etcher who bids fair to become worthy of generous support. He is Sydney Tushingham, and his work can be seen at Connell's Gallery. His métier is that of giving us sunny laughter in young figures which are cleverly drawn and felt, in an

etched line at the moment not quite mature. Architecture has some attraction for him, and if his work continues as this show promises, his future output will be eagerly awaited.

A new scheme has been put on foot by the Arts League of Service which is likely to benefit painters and draftsmen by bringing their work to the notice of collectors in the provinces who cannot otherwise keep in touch with the modern movement. Portfolios are made up of drawings and water colors by contemporary artists and sent out by the league to anyone requiring them. Applications for the portfolios should be sent to the Hon. Organizing Secretary of the Arts League of Service, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London. Judging from the requests I constantly receive from people wishing to know how they can get into direct touch with artists who make drawings within the means of many, this venture of the Arts League is in the right direction and deserves all encouragement. If it leads to further extension and the establishment of a similar service internationally, so much the better for friendly relationship and understanding between peoples.

The sale rooms constantly remind us that romance still lives in the world of art; though too often it is connected with monetary value of works of art. Mr. Yates Thompson has told how two sister books, "The Hours of Margaret Beauchamp" and "Talbot Book of Hours," came into his possession. The latter work was made for Talbot, first Earl of Shaftesbury, about 1435 on the occasion of his

marriage with Margaret Beauchamp. Twenty years later Talbot fell on the battlefield. The prayer book, of narrow form, made to be carried in the holsters was picked up on the battlefield and appeared 400 years later in a shop at Nantes. The companion volume, "The Hours of Margaret of Beauchamp," was made also for her marriage to Talbot and after 400 years separation these two lovely illuminated MSS. came together for the first time since the lifetime of their original owners, in the collection of Mr. Yates Thompson.

Now comes a further romance. It is brought to light by the recent bequest to the Parish church of Bexhill, of a stained glass window. The window is a fine example of the late thirteenth century and was sold in the eighteenth century by the Bexhill church wardens. Horace Walpole got hold of it and used it to adorn his villa at Strawberry Hill. It next became the property of the Rev. Sir Thomas Guy Culum for £30 and so passed to the present restorer of it to its original place.

Walpole used a drawing of the window as the frontispiece to his "Anecdotes of Painting." The window possesses supreme interest in that the two figures are possibly contemporary portraits of Henry III and his Queen, Eleanor of Provence, and it gives much cause for satisfaction that this fine work of art in a medium which is growing all too scarce in Great Britain owing to neglect and exportation should not only remain, but be restored after so many years to its rightful place.



Dame Nellie Melba

## Melba to Become Impresario; to Publish Her Singing Method

Sydney, N. S. W., April 10

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
DAME NELLIE MELBA continues her long season of popular concerts in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. At the present moment she is in the midst of the Sydney portion of the concert. During the rest of her stay in Australia—she leaves for London on Sept. 11—she will be occupied with two projects of considerable importance. Her latest commercial venture is to undertake, in partnership with Hugh Ward, a well-known theatrical manager, an enterprise which proposes to bring to Australia more of the world's great executive artists, and also, it is understood, a complete grand opera company. As this is her first real experience in actual concert management, much interest is aroused as to the result.

The other project is of even more important character, as it involves the publishing of Dame Nellie Melba of

her singing method. Considering her vocal experience, her world-wide reputation as one of the greatest prima donnas, her unflinching interest in matters of musical education, and the fact that for more than 30 years she has retained much of the initial beauty of her voice, this work should be eagerly looked forward to by teachers, students, and amateur singers throughout the world. It is proposed to publish the "Singing Method" in as many countries as possible, although in all probability it will first appear in Australia and America.

Speaking of the future, Dame Nellie Melba said, "As regards my own individual movements for some time ahead, I am engaged to give four concerts in London in November, and to sing in opera at Monte Carlo, where you may remember I created the rôle of Helene in Saint Saën's work bearing that title. It is probable that I shall make my first appearance in Isidore de Lara's 'Les Trois Mousquetaires' in which there is a very fine part for me as Anne of Austria.

the Queen of Louis XIII. De Lara is an Englishman who has lived abroad a great deal, and I met him as a student in Paris when I was at the Marchesi School. You will remember that Rosina Buckman created the rôle in his original opera 'Nail' at Covent Garden in English."

### Autographs and First Editions on Sale in New York

NEW YORK, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—A sale of fine books, autographs and prints from the libraries of Jonathan Ackerman Coles, A.B., A.M., LL.D.; J. B. Pearce of Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. A. W. Church of Portchester, N. Y., and others is now being held in the galleries of the American Art Association, New York.

The Coles Library is notable for many valuable volumes about American authors, artists and Americana generally. One specially interesting item is "A Map of the British Empire in America, with the French and Spanish settlements adjacent thereto," by Henry Popple. The engraving was done by William Henry Toms and bears a London imprint dated 1733. These maps, notwithstanding their age, are brilliant impressions and measure 9 1/2 inches wide by 9 1/2 inches high when assembled according to the index map which accompanies them. The index map is 19 1/2 by 20 inches. On this index map are views made by the surveyors of Niagara Falls, Annapolis, Quebec and New York among other places. On the reverse side is a note signed by Dr. Edmund Halley, professor of astronomy at the University of Oxford, which states that "I have seen the above mentioned map, which as far as I can judge, seems to have been laid down accurately, thus showing the position of the different provinces and islands in that part of the globe more truly than any map yet extant."

Autographs of many well-known American writers are shown, including Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Cullen Bryant, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frank R. Stockton, Julian Hawthorne, Walt Whitman and Henry W. Longfellow. A voluminous collection of autographed historical documents, letters, etc., bear the names of the Duke of Wellington, Admiral Farragut, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, etc.

A bookbinding gem is "Romney," a "Biographical and Critical Essay With Catalogue of His Works," by Humphrey Ward and W. Roberts. This work is in two volumes and contains full-page and vignette reproductions of Romney's portraits done by Goupil. The binding is crushed levant morocco with 11 beautiful executed miniatures on the front cover of each volume, painted on ivory by Miss Currie. These miniatures represent the pictures done by Romney of some of his most famous sitters such as the Countess of Warwick, the eighteenth-century statesman, Mrs. Jordan, Lady Beauchamp-Proctor and others. "La Vie de Notre Seigneur Jesus Christ" illustrated by Tissot, contains upward of 365 compositions in two states, all on India paper. The first states are in proof before being lettered and the others in colors with Tissot's signature and title in ink. The work bears the imprint of Alfred Mame et Fils, Paris, 1896, and is in four volumes, bound in green velvet morocco with sunken panel on each volume on which a figure has been embossed. On each side of the panels are blind-tooled and checkered pillars, which in turn, are bounded by a design of grapes in bunches and circular medallions.

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### Prokofeff Plays Piano Part in His New Concerto

LONDON, England, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—The London Symphony Orchestra, for their concert at Queen's Hall on April 24, had secured the first English performance of Sergei Prokofeff's new Piano Concerto, (No. 2, C Major, Op. 26), with the composer himself as the soloist. The event proved a real success. It had been hoped for last year. However, various reasons delayed the completion of the composition, begun in 1918, until October 1921, and, on the whole, this was a benefit, as Prokofeff appears to be a composer whose gifts are sufficiently strong to maintain steady growth and expansion. The Piano Concerto marks an advance over his earlier things heard in London. While fully as vigorous as the Scythian Suite, it exhibits a higher power of placing the ideas, and its fluid complexities fell very comfortably on the ears of people who had been a good deal troubled by "Chout," his joke-ballet of the Jester who fooled seven other jesters.

The concerto is laid out in three movements. A short opening andante leads into an allegro, the start at once capturing the hearers' attention. The second movement consists of a set of highly original and attractive variations. The third is an extremely interesting allegro. While each movement has its own climax, the greatest climax is cleverly withheld until the last, and the emotional effect is heightened because here, for the first time, the music warms to a passion of expression such as is usually kept for slow movements only. In this Prokofeff displays a very high power of design. Also the manner in which he manages the solo instruments and orchestra strikes one as very clever: the relations between the two are always happy. Finally, it must be added, the composer played his concerto extremely well. The technical difficulties are great, but he mastered them with a kind of imperturbable nonchalance, an air of being equal to all emergencies, that was quite delightful.

The close of the concerto brought him something like a triumph; the audience had him up again and again to bow and would take no denial till he had played an encore. Naturally, the concerto constituted the "clou" of the evening, but the program was rich in other good things. At the commencement had come Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso in D Minor for string orchestra and organ, to which Silioti had added flutes, oboes, clarinets and bassoons—a fine example of Vivaldi as a composer and one which showed why J. S. Bach so appreciated him. Following upon it was the First Performance in England of "Orphée, mimodrame lyrique," by Roger Ducasse. The music proved decidedly graphic in style, well scored, but thematically poor. The "curious horn call" with which it opens seemed to one flippant fancy at least to resemble an umbrella in the act of shutting up. The intermezzo from "A Village Romeo and Juliet" by Delius has not much significance when wrested from its context in the opera into a concert program. Albert Coates, who was conducting that evening, made the most of everything, but rose to his finest effort in Tchaikowsky's Pathetic Symphony, which he lifted above its egotism into something greater, something symbolic of Russia. M. S.

### Men of Worcester Festival Chorus in Concert

The male section of the Festival Chorus of the Worcester County Musical Association gave a concert last night in Mechanics Hall, Worcester. Marcella Craft and Edwin Swain assisted and Nelson P. Coffin conducted. The association, in planning for its sixty-fourth festival, to be given in May, 1922, realized that despite the admitted perfection of its chorus in general there was need of a better balance between men and women singers. Accordingly the past winter has been devoted mainly to the building up of the tenor and bass sections of the choir, and last night's concert was designed to show the results already obtained. This section of the chorus now numbers over 200, which speaks well for the active musical interest of the community.

In the quality of the singing the results already attained are also commendable. The new choir excels above all in the precision of its attack and in the flexibility with which it responds to the wishes of the conductor. As yet it has not achieved all the variety of tonal color, all the subtle shadings, the virtuosity, which no doubt it will acquire as time goes on, yet the selections which were chosen for it to sing hardly gave opportunity for the display of any such qualities. These for the most part are best characterized as trivial, and scarcely worthy of the attention of a body of singers gathered together for serious purposes. There is a large literature for men's voices, neglected for the most part and unjustly so. No chorus hereabouts seems to be free from reproach in this regard.

Marcella Craft sang with beauty of tone and distinction of style. Among her songs two by Wolf-Ferrari are of particular interest, "Un Verde Fraticello" and "E Tanto e' Pericol." Edwin Swain sang three gypsy songs by Korbay with considerable interpretative power. Their beauty was somewhat marred by a labored and plodding accompaniment. S. M.

### Outdoor Opera for Hollywood

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 11 (Special Correspondence)—Arrangements are approaching completion for the presentation of "Carmen" in the great Bowl at Hollywood, on the night of July 8. Negotiations are now under way with the principals, but one selection having been definitely made, that of Marguerite Sylva, who will appear in the title rôle. There will be a chorus numbering 250, a ballet of 100 and an orchestra of 75 pieces. The production is in the nature of an experiment. Provided it is given the public support that is counted on by the originators of the plan, it will be made an annual event. There is a possibility that more than one performance will be given in future years and probably more than a single opera. The undertaking is sponsored by The Community Park and Art Association.

Alexander Bevan, formerly an opera impresario and now a vocal teacher in San Francisco, will be the artistic director of the production. Ernest Belcher will direct the presentation of the ballet and the dancers will appear in a choreographic presentation of Bizet's L'Arlésienne suite, which it is proposed to interpolate in the last act. The boys' chorus in the first act will also be given. The training of the chorus will be in the hands of Manuel Sanchez de Lara.

### DR. BARROWS RESIGNS COLLEGE PRESIDENCY

BERKELEY, Cal., May 17.—Dr. David P. Barrows, president of the University of California, resigned yesterday. He desired, he said in his resignation, which was accepted, to become effective June 30, 1922, to travel a year in research and study and then become professor of political science. He has been president since December, 1919. For many years Dr. Barrows was head of the educational system in the Philippines. During the World War he was a colonel in the United States Army and saw service in Siberia.

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Antique Hooked Rugs, many from old New England garrets and living rooms, in 18x30-inch size, \$15; to 43x66 size..... \$97  
Loeser's—Third Floor



# Books Made in Accordance With Ideals of Early Craftsmen by a Modern American

IN THE graphic arts division of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington one large case is devoted to a remarkable book. This exceptional piece of typography was made in America only a few years ago. The volume is given this distinction in the museum as it is believed to be the first book in the history of printing to have been executed in its entirety by the labor of one person, and on account of its being a beautiful specimen of typographical art. In all of the private press books that have been issued heretofore the paper, type, and printing have been the combined work of many specialists. However, in the book shown in the Smithsonian Institution, the paper, the type and the actual printing were all done by one person alone. Not only is a copy of this book shown in the national museum, but all the tools and appliances used in its making are there, for there may be seen the type-punches, the matrices, the hand-type mold used in the type casting. Also the hand molds upon which the paper was made for the books, each sheet separately.

Of this volume, Dard Hunter, who spent seven years in making this remarkable edition of books, says: "For upward of 20 years I labored to get the quality of old typography into the books that I was producing. I used the so-called hand-made paper from Italy, my type was of special design, and the printing was executed with care. But my books always lacked the charm of the old volumes. I have seen through the press 200 different books, but none of them ever pleased me. They were just so much paper with a type impression."

## Masters Unapproached

"The Italian book printers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries have never been excelled. Their paper, even after 400 years, shows a richness in tone and texture which the modern papermakers have never equaled. The type possesses a freedom of stroke unknown today. The margins and type arrangements are always pleasing, and the presswork shows a firmness and brilliance seldom found in modern typography."

"The old books from the presses of Aldus and Nicholas Jenson always seemed to me to be the peak of typographical excellence. It always seemed strange to me that I could not produce as fine typography as these fifteenth century artisans. Surely, with all the mechanical ingenuity of today in papermaking, type-founding and printing, one should be able to equal, if not excel, the old typographers."

## Seeking the Master's Quality

"I thought if I went to Europe I might imbibe some of the spirit of the ancient printers, so I went to Vienna and entered the oldest Graphic Arts School in the world and from there I was graduated. After a number of years of frequenting the European libraries and museums I returned to America to try my hand again at making books that would have some of the qualities of the old

printers. My efforts were still far from satisfactory.

"The trouble was this: I had been buying paper that had been made in another part of the world, by men who knew or cared nothing about the books I was printing. The type I had been using, although of my own design, had been made in a great commercial type-foundry by workers uninterested in my typography. All that I had been doing (like the rest of the private press printers) was to set the mechanically-made type and imprint it on the paper of which I had no part in the making. I had been simply printing books—not making them."

"I came to the conclusion that if I wanted to arrive at the peculiar excellence of the old printers I must work with their methods. This involved many difficulties. I had to learn papermaking and typography as the ancients did. I began collecting old books and prints on these subjects, for textbooks. I then found that I must have my own paper mill and my own type-foundry, as well as the printing room. My working materials for book production had been paper and type; now they were to be linen and cotton rags, bar steel, copper, lead, tin, and antimony."

## A Mill with a Wooden Wheel

"I built a small mill myself which I patterned after a cottage in Devonshire. I equipped this miniature mill with appliances such as had been used by the papermakers of the fifteenth century. An old, wooden water wheel reduced the linen and cotton rags to a fibrous pulp from which I made each sheet of paper separately in a hand mold."

"Next I set up a small type-foundry, and with no other tools or utensils than those that would have been used 400 years ago, I cut the letter punches in steel, struck the matrices in copper, and cast the font of type in a hand mold. When there was sufficient water to turn the water wheel, I worked in the mill, and was able to make about 75 sheets of paper a day. When there was no water, I made type, as fully 100,000 pieces were needed for my project."

## A Hand-Lever Press

"When the paper and type were ready I printed the first book, using a press of the hand-lever type. The first book, an edition of 200, was finished in 1915. This was a monograph on etching and it was printed for the Chicago Society of Etchers. A copy of this book and all the reproductions of old appliances used in making it, are now permanently in the United States National Museum in Washington."

"It is seldom that one of these books comes into the antiquarian book market but when a copy does appear the price is usually five or six times as great as it originally sold for. Mr. Hunter is now working on a history of ancient papermaking and water-marking which will be the most comprehensive work of the kind ever attempted. Also it will be unique in the annals of typography as the book will not only be the work of one person in its making but Mr. Hunter will, in this case, be the author as well."



Photograph by the United States National Museum

Upper Left—Dard Hunter, from the portrait study by Ragna Johanssen.

Upper Right—Specimen pages from "The Etching of Contemporary Life" by Weitenkampf. This book is believed to be the first to have been made entirely by one man. The paper, type and printing were all the work of Dard Hunter.

Lower Right—Dard Hunter's Mill, from the etching by Ralph M. Pearson.

## When the Dogs of the Fenway Enjoy the May

A BRIGHT Saturday or Sunday afternoon in the early spring in any city having a public recreation park brings out every kind of dog. What a motley crowd they constitute! There are big dogs and small dogs, smooth-haired dogs and rough-haired ones, dark ones and light ones, well-kept ones and shaggy ones, but all are just brimming over with the joy of activity and the vigor of the springtime. The Fenway in the Back Bay, Boston, is no exception. There, too, may be seen dogs a-plenty, happy in their freedom.

A big St. Bernard attracts immediate attention, for as he ambles along beside his master he carries such a sense of dignity and poise that the small fry that pass him seem instinctively to give him the right of way. One wonders whether that big fellow was the dog that did the rescue work the other week in South Boston, or whether he was just putting on airs because one of his brothers so recently covered himself with glory.

Then there is the faithful, if not particularly handsome, bulldog, holding with great tenacity to a stick which his master has been throwing and which he has brought back after a wild chase. Indeed, he refuses to let go his end of it, but instead allows himself to be lifted right off his feet as his master catches hold of it, and the

scene which ensues and the laughter it causes draw quite a crowd.

Even the dainty "pom" steps around with unwonted liveliness, and tries to tell his friends and acquaintances that he really does enjoy a romp if such indulgence does not unduly ruffle his coat and dignity.

And the wild chasing of hundreds of "just dogs." What can describe it? The sunshine seems to enliven them, the spring air to invigorate them, and the promise of the season to call forth their most strenuous efforts.

And how they bark! It is as though they were determined not to let a moment go by without declaring, dog-fashion, that it really is worth while to be a dog and to be able to rush around while their "elders and betters" are strolling along talking of the ordinary things of existence.

That dog over there has been led through the streets on a leash and shows his delight at being free by bowling over a couple of smaller ones, and even dares to bark a challenge to a collie that has crossed his path, only to retreat somewhat hastily as the collie turns his gaze upon him. That collie, by the way, has just come from a swim, and at this time of the year it requires courage even in a collie to plunge into the icy water.

There are others on all sides, and everywhere is the call of the springtime, shown in barking, romping, freedom, activity.

## The Proposed Excavation of Norham's Castled Steep

EVERY lover of Scott will rejoice to hear that the British Government is about to undertake the excavation of Norham Castle, the grim old border fortress whose massive keep of red sandstone still rises above the flashing waters of the river Tweed. For centuries the castle was known in border warfare, and Sir Walter Scott gave it a fresh lease of fame in the early lines of "Marmion":

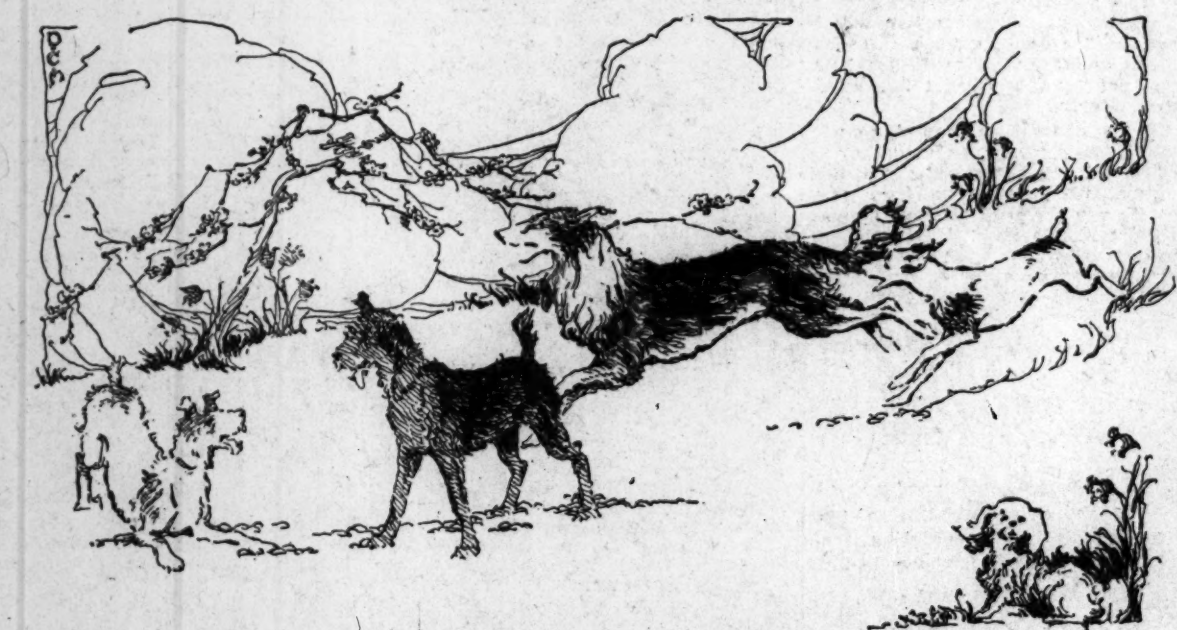
Day set on Norham's castled steep,  
And Tweed's fair river, broad and deep,  
And Cheviot's mountains lone;  
The battled towers, the donjon keep,  
The loopholed gates, where captives weep,  
The flanking walls that round it sweep,  
In yellow lustre shone.  
The warriors on the turrets high,  
Moving athwart the evening sky,  
Seem'd forms of giant height,  
Their armour, as it caught the rays,  
Flash'd back again the western blaze,  
In lines of dazzling light.

The castle stands on a rock at almost the most northerly point of the border between England and Scotland. It was built in 1131, and by enlargement became a place of munificence and strength, for the walls, of the keep were 90 feet high and from 12 to 15 feet thick. The purpose of it was to check the constant incursions of the Scots, and they did not wait long before testing its strength. King David captured it when he took up arms on behalf of Queen Matilda, his kind woman; and it was repeatedly taken and retaken during the frequent wars between England and Scotland. In 1215 it withstood a 40-days siege by King Alexander of Scotland, and a

little more than a century later it was successful in resisting attack for two years.

## Safe Under the Castle Wall

Even after the Battle of Flodden it was well provisioned, for a writer in



They All Declare That It Really Is Worth While to Be a Dog

1522 speaks of the keep as impregnable: "The provisions are three great vats of salt eels, 44 kine, three hogs-heads of salted salmon, 40 quarters of grain, besides many cows and 400 sheep lying under the castle wall nightly."

But with the coming of more peaceful days and the union of England and Scotland the need for these border fortresses passed away. Norham was "in much decay" in 1542; now it is more of a ruin, but the "castled steep," still rising glowing in the sunlight above the river.

## To Begin in the Courtyard

The historic pile now belongs to Mr. Romane, member of an old Berwickshire family, who has shown the utmost enthusiasm over the government proposal to clear away the rubbish which has accumulated for centuries, and show the castle as it really was. It is proposed to begin the excavations in the courtyard, and carry them through other parts of the historic pile. There are other castles in England where the process could also be carried on, but in days of economy one must be thankful for even a single mercy.

## Society Buys London Freehold

For the last century and a half the Royal Society of Arts has occupied the house built for it by the Brothers Adam in John Street, Adelphi, London.

But occupied it only as a tenant, and as the years sped on the President and Council of the Society have been very apprehensive as to what would happen to them when their lease came to an end. All these fears, however, are now set at rest, for thanks to the munificence of an anonymous donor, who has contributed £20,000 for the purpose, the Society has now secured the freehold of the land on which the premises stand.

The Royal Society of Arts is the oldest inhabitant of the Adelphi, that delightful backwater off the Strand where Sir James Barrie and George Bernard Shaw have their homes. After it was established in 1754, it held its meetings over a circulating library in Crane Court, then moved to Craig's Court, to the Strand, and eventually to its present home.

Its object was and still is the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce in Great Britain, and

from the day when it gave its first prize to Cosway, afterward the eminent painter, is has worthily maintained its purpose. Three of its prize-winners became presidents of the Royal Academy: Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Charles Eastlake, and Sir John Millais and there is hardly an eminent British painter, engraver, or sculptor, who has not owed something to the Society's helping hand.

Benjamin Franklin who lived close by in Craven Street, was elected a corresponding member in 1756, but paid the amount of a life subscription, and his name afterward appears among the ordinary members. In 1761, while in England, he accepted the office of chairman of the Committee of British Colonies and Trade. When the society, in order to encourage the production of silk in Georgia, offered a number of prizes, Franklin acted as one of the referees for distributing the awards.

Firmly established on their own freehold the society now intends to restore the interior of the building to the state in which it was left by the Brothers Adam, and to launch out still further in its encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce.

people was Canada. He traced more definitely the details of their design. But different as his viewpoint was, the presentation was effected with that mixture of labor, discrimination and sympathy which must appear in art that is fully worth our while. One of the largest and best plates by his pen had remained unfinished. It is now completed. It represents this artist, who seems never quiet as he completed his course, he never quite arrived at his master.

Traders and Douart mark the transition towards men such as Van Vliet, with his valuable pictures of voyagers at various trades. He was capable of a man but he produced pictorial documents rather than works of art. However, he did his part in picturing the social life of Holland.

With Callot an entirely different social and individual viewpoint appeared. His depiction of the Miseries of War is an invaluable historical document, as are the views of the Paris of his time. With his achievement is linked in the memory the lighter grace of Della Bella. There comes to mind also those who, in his precise, burlesque lines has carefully recorded for us the life and surroundings of makers, printers and sellers of etchings and engravings in his day. And memory travels on also to Boutevin in eighteenth century France. About a century and a half after Callot, etching in France centered largely in the production of those engraved plates in which

designers such as Moreau reflected the gaiety and grace of life at court. At about the same time Claude Lorraine, in Germany, where Dürer, over two centuries earlier, had etched some of the plates in which he depicted German life as it was then, was-and down in an honest sober spirit the customs and costumes as he saw and comprehended them. But this brings us fully within the domain of book illustration, with outlook on Crutskian, Plate and the others whom the etching etched served in the middle years of the nineteenth century in French society, the acceptance of the etcher's function. If the book be avoided, some hard to draw, one may easily again be heartened by recalling that other delineator of the miseries of war, Goya. His work on canvas and copper very decidedly in merit, but at his best he had a vigor that could make its point with brutal blows as of a club, or with the lightning flash of the master's blade, which he is said to have wielded in reality. Absolutely of the art, he was possible only in Spain.

The national and racial element which plays so prominent a part in all the directions of the life of the time is equally a factor in other branches of landscape, marine and animal pieces. Has Dutch landscape, (as being well in a distance of remote mountains, ever been presented more sympathetically than in certain plates by Rembrandt and Hercules Seghers? The mention of Rembrandt and Seghers, Roghman, Simon de Viller recalls to mind further pictures of



## Saigon, Beckoning the Tourist From the Edge of Darkest Asia

SAIGON should never have been built in Indo-China. It seems lost in this the most easterly point of Asia. It should rest peacefully in the staid plains of Massachusetts and its green, homelike beauty add another jewel to the lovely, colonial towns of New England. The oldest inhabitant of Beacon Hill, or of Cambridge would feel perfectly at home here and never suspect that he was on the edge of darkest Asia.

Saigon is the financial capital of the French colony of Indo-China, and the governmental capital of the Province of Cochinchina. When the French occupied the country in 1858, there existed a small Annamite village on the site of the present city. This the conquerors promptly razed and built a fine metropolis with wide, radiating boulevards, frequent squares and parks, upon the spacious lines so loved by the French. Three miles away is the Chinese city of Cholon, a place of several hundred thousand inhabitants, where the factories and rice mills are located. Saigon has been kept strictly a home city, manufacturing not being permitted, and, like Washington, is the residence of a host of functionaries and a capital of splendid government buildings. Not a city in the Orient can compare with it in the splendor of its monuments. Its theater would do credit to any city in the world.

## Gardens for Everyone

Every place that is visited in the Orient leaves the impression of being overcrowded; you wonder where the masses of people everywhere visible can possibly be housed. Not so with Saigon. All government officials, all industrial employees come to the East for not less than three years, and most are in the colonial division of their respective services, which prescribes a life career in the Orient with a six to eight months' vacation at the end of every period of three years of

colony service. This means that every individual, be he ever so humble, has a home. It may not be large but it is always set in a wonderful garden and surrounded by a high fence through whose green, Annamite grills' charming vistas of palms and tropical flora can be glimpsed.

On every hand as far as the eye can reach is a green churchlike nave with its vault of green verdure and lines of tree, supporting columns. The noble elm is missing but in its stead, and equally as stately, is the Dao, pronounced Yow, which reaches into space with its leaf-covered branches, and protects the street from the tropical sun. The traffic is light and the quiet, long, dark avenues are a delight to the eye. If it were not for the charming houses and brilliant foliage of the gardens, the aspect might be severe. As it is, the dignified atmosphere of the tall trees is relieved by the gayness of the homes.

## Lights Through Bamboo Shutters

The houses are nearly all of one or two stories and set under the loveliest, red-tiled roofs imaginable. The Annamite architecture has been carried out in the delicate scrolls at the corners and raised ends of the roof. Not a pane of glass enters into the construction of the building. The thermom-

eter never goes below 75 and shutters and grilles are the only requisites necessary in a window. The fronts of the houses are faced by large porches over which the roof extends in the manner of the Chinese. Green bamboo shutters that can be raised or dropped hang between pillars. The effect at night of the light shining through these screens is very beautiful, especially as the French invariably have gayly-colored lamp shades. The culinary quarters are never in the house, as all heat must be kept at a distance. There are few partitions. Everything is based upon the free circulation of the air, for, during the spring of the year, the climate is excessively warm.

The gardens are wonderful to behold. Labor is so cheap, and foliage so abundant, that the lowest salaried clerk can maintain a garden that would be a Mecca for a pilgrim in America. The orchid flourishes in all American. The orchid flourishes in all of its multi-colored glory without even the slightest coaxing. Rare ferns have to be eliminated to give room for glorious lilies and other flowers. The fanlike Travelers palm, which always grows from east to west, the bamboo, the coconut, beetle-nut, and scores of other tropical plants all add to the fernlike aspect of the scene and lend to every half-hidden garden the delicious impressions one has after being lost in the mysterious mazes of the "Arabian Nights."

## The Paris of the Orient

Those who are too busy to appreciate the artistic idea of Saigon call it the "Paris of the Orient." Before the war there were from 10,000 to 15,000 French troops stationed in the city, which made things very gay. There were cabarets galore, cafes on every corner, and the air rang with music and laughter all the 24 hours of the day. Today, the soldiers are on the Rhine and the cabarets are no more, but there remains the Parisian sidewalk cafes, a few restaurants where snails and soupe a l'oignon may be had during the wee, small hours, and above all, the lovely French shops, where milady may purchase her Parisian hats, gowns, etc., to her heart's delight. If it were not for the rickshaws, called by the French "Pousse pousse," the main street, with its plate glass windows and French signs, would never betray its oriental setting.

Those who also are looking for the unusual can find it in Saigon, but in a part of the city far removed from the residential and government section. The proud Cambodians with their multi-colored robes standing out in clear relief from their dark, glistening skins, live in a district all to themselves. Likewise the scantily clothed Annamites keep to themselves. They take after their ancestors, the Chinese, and are apparently uncomfortable unless they are squatting on the sidewalks. The Malays, the Chinese, and the Japanese all live in their own concessions surrounded by their own temples, pagodas and living according to their separate precepts.

Saigon is well worth a visit for the relief a traveler will find from the overcrowded cities he has already visited. Also, the food is unquestionably the best in the Orient, the French demanding good cooking and obtaining it. Again, it is the starting point for the world famous runs of Angkor. It has the charm of the Orient combined with the comforts of the Occident. But the American must brush up on his French before he comes as the tourist has not yet discovered this country and English is very little used.

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## MANDATE SYSTEM ASSAILED AS FIASCO

Dr. Schnee Says Former German Colonies Are in Deplorable Economic Condition

BERLIN, May 1 (Special Correspondence)—What he calls a "devastating" exposure of the way the former German colonies are now being administered by the mandatory powers is contained in a pamphlet from the pen of Gov. Henry Schnee just published here. He declares bluntly that the mandatory system represents a complete fiasco. "The conditions at present prevailing in the various former German colonies," he says, "are incomparably worse than those which prevailed when we controlled them. Economically and culturally those colonies are being destroyed. The natives are violently dissatisfied at the overlordship exercised by the mandatory powers."

That an early change for the better will take place is not to be expected, he says. In view of the fact that the "forces and energy of the mandatory powers are exclusively occupied with the administration of their own numerous colonies. One must come, therefore, to the conclusion that only a restoration to Germany of her former colonial possessions will result in their economic reconstruction, the appeasement of the natives and the progress of civilization."

Conditions "deplorable"

Governor Schnee deals in detail with the situation, as he conceives it, in German East Africa, the Kamerun, the Togo, German Southwest Africa, and other former German colonies. Discussing first of all British administration in East Africa he declares that it has resulted in economic disaster. "The evidence of neutrals as well as of those Germans who have revisited the colony—evidence which they have personally given him—leaves no doubt in his mind on that point."

The German settlements, he asserts, are to a large extent destroyed. Commerce has come to a complete standstill. The use of the railways by the natives is no longer practiced. The number of the Europeans in the colony referred to, according to British official statistics, has declined from 6000 to 2200. Export and import trade have equally dwindled. He says the export trade began to decline long before the world-wide economic depression set in and maintains that British administration is mainly responsible for the colony's bad economic conditions. Owing to traffic decline numerous railway stations have had to be closed while the construction of a new railway, begun by the Germans before the war, has not been continued.

"The natives," he says, "are impoverished and can use neither European roads nor travel on the railways. In spite of the greatly reduced opportunities for work the taxes remain those imposed by the German authorities. But they are levied and collected with much greater harshness by the English than by us."

Tribute to Teaching

From the educational point, he says, the change of administration has been greatly to the disadvantage of the natives. He adds that the British pay tribute to the school teaching given by the Germans which resulted in the diffusion of education throughout the area under their control. He quotes the recent statement of a native: "The words of the German were fierce but his heart was right; the Englishman speaks to us smoothly but his tongue is crooked" as showing that the natives preferred the methods of their old masters to those of their new. Governor Schnee deplores the results alike of British and French administration in the Togo. He declares the latter is inefficient and corrupt. He says that the standard to which the export trade has been reduced is mainly due to the expulsion of German business men by the French authorities. "Exporting French observers admit that the condition of the natives now approximates that of slavery."

Southwest Africa, of which the South African Union is the mandatory power is not, he admits, in such a plight as other former German colonies. He maintains, however, that it was much more prosperous under the Germans. He says that the number of "whites" has increased—7855 Germans in a "white" population of 19,372—but that the economic situation is bad.

"The Germans in the former German Southwest Africa," he concludes, "have a hard struggle for existence. Their demand for the admission of German as a state language, like English and Dutch, has been rejected and in order to preserve their 'Germanism' they are compelled to educate their children in privately endowed schools."

Discussing the administration of the South Sea territory by the Australian Government, Dr. Schnee denounces with vehemence the treatment accorded German colonists—"illoyal as well as illegal"—from Prime Minister Hughes and mentions that the farms which were "stolen by the Australian Government" and given to the former soldiers, are now in a lamentable condition.

## MEXICO WILL PUNISH 12 AMERICAN BANDITS

MEXICO CITY, May 17 (By The Associated Press)—A dozen Americans who have been captured recently in the Tampico oil fields, charged with inciting to rebellion and committing robberies, will be dealt with by the Mexican authorities without any plea for leniency from American officials, it was said at the American Embassy yesterday.

Official advice indicates that the men were violating Mexican laws, and that those under the leadership of Monte Ilichah, an American, were marauding bandits.

## STEINWAY TO QUIT LANDMARK IN NEW YORK FOR UPTOWN SITE

Old Piano Concern Buys Property Running From Fifty-Seventh to Fifty-Eighth Street

NEW YORK, May 13 (Special Correspondence)—A really deal of interest to the musical world has just been consummated here by Steinway & Sons, pianoforte manufacturers, who are at last about to join the uptown music fraternity, trade and art, after tenaciously adhering to their "landmark" Fourteenth Street location. With the northward trend of retail business long since adopted, leaving Steinway Hall far downtown, the piano house remained loyal to the "old stand" with its artistic traditions associated with historical triumphs of executants numbered among former first magnitude stars in the musical firmament.

It was in old Steinway Hall, during the middle 80s, that the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in its early career under Wilhelm Gericke, came to New York, played and conquered, thereby firmly establishing itself on the rock of New York appreciation and success, still vouchsafed the noted organization from Massachusetts.

Expansion Changed Shrine

Theodore Thomas, and his pioneering of orchestral development in America, also are written upon the scroll of honor, with an imposing list of musical activities, with the Steinway Hall. That esteemed shrine of the art melodic long since was metamorphosed into departments of piano expansion and other commercial needs of Steinway & Sons, when Carnegie and Mendelssohn halls became the new uptown center of concert musical activities, with the Metropolitan Opera House. To the latter were transferred the "grand

operatic glories" formerly belonging to the Academy of Music, the then distinguished Fourteenth Street neighbor of Steinway & Sons.

The pianoforte house finally has perfected plans to abandon its Union Square premises by acquiring property in Fifty-seventh, running through to Fifty-eighth Street, in the heart of the Manhattan retail, music, art and hotel district.

Ready for Construction

This property was purchased some time ago for building purposes, but the Steinways decided, after the plans were drawn, to postpone for a time construction work on its new home. With the securing of the lot facing on Fifty-eighth Street the way now is clear for carrying out the contemplated improvements. "The Steinway property now has a frontage of approximately 63 feet in Fifty-seventh Street, and 60 feet in Fifty-eighth Street, a lot extending between two of the best shopping thoroughfares in New York City."

The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a representative of Steinway & Sons that a building costing in the neighborhood of \$750,000, 12 stories high, will be erected on the new site. Work is to start early next spring. It has not been decided whether a concert hall will be included in the Steinway edifice, but a generous portion of it is to be devoted to the latest word in music studios.

This Steinway move uptown is significant, portending a policy of artistic and commercial expansion on the part of the honored piano-making institution of two continents.

## WOMEN PROMINENT IN BIG INDUSTRY

Has Become Valuable Asset in Electrical Field

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 17 (Special)—Among the leaders of the electrical industry who were gathered here today, for business conferences at the National Electric Light Association convention were Henry L. Doherty of New York; Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of New York; W. E. Robertson, general manager of the Robertson Cataract Electric Company of Buffalo; James R. Strong of New York, president of the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers; and W. W. Freeman of Cincinnati, president of the Society for Electrical Development.

Radio developments of the year were summarized in the report of the electrical apparatus committee, presented by Chairman A. H. Lawton of Jackson, Mich. "It is now possible to secure reliable service of a character never before even approximated," the report declared. "The entire radio art has reached an eminently practical and dependable stage."

The session of the public relations national section of the association was held today. One of the interesting developments was the description of the part women are now taking in the electrical industry in maintaining cordial relations with customers and the public at large.

Miss Olive A. Bursiel of Boston gave the report of the newly formed Woman's Public Information Committee. Important progress in standardization of parts of electrical apparatus was announced in the report of the merchandise sales bureau, given by C. E. Greenwood of Boston. The report of the electrically-equipped furniture committee, containing many new developments and improvements, was given by Joseph F. Becker of New York.

## BIG RAILWAY DEAL FOR LOUISIANA MAN

NEW ORLEANS, May 16—William Edenborn, owner of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company, announced today that he had concluded arrangements to purchase a branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in Texas and Louisiana. This was described in local railroad and financial circles as the largest railroad deal in the south in 25 years.

Mr. Edenborn will acquire the Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines extending about 220 miles from McKinney, Tex., to Shreveport, La. The purchase price was not announced, but it was said to be close to \$30,000,000. The Texas Railroad Commission has approved the sale.

## NEGRO DELEGATES TO HOLD CONVENTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 17—A thousand Negroes, representing all parts of the United States from Florida to Canada and New York to California, will meet at a conference on race problems in Newark, N. J., during the week of June 15-23. It was announced today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The conference will be devoted especially to discussion of "mob law" in America, and of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, now before the Senate.

Governor Edwards of New Jersey, it is announced, will lead and then review a protest parade against lynching in America, and will deliver an address of welcome. Mayor Brodhead of Newark will welcome the conference on behalf of the city.

## FAMILY OF FOUR TO BE SHOWN HOW TO LIVE UPON \$35 A WEEK

Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Novel Experiments, Expects to Prove Conclusively It Can Be Done

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—Those "Missourians" who want to be shown that it is possible for a family of four to live on \$35 a week, and to live comfortably, will be given their opportunity. Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, has decided to take the income theory of the graphic chart and out of the classroom and put it to work in a series of practical demonstrations, for which a selected few will be permitted to enroll at the institute.

Frederick W. Howe, director of the School of Household Arts at Pratt, who will have charge of the experiment, explains today that the institute has secured houses at 220 and 223 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and that there girls will be taught that a house can be maintained comfortably for families on incomes of \$3500 and \$2500 a year respectively. An apartment at 150 Steuben Street is being arranged for a family with an income of \$35 a week.

The course will last three months. Girls who choose the \$35-a-week income—married women will also be admitted, provided they do not bring their husbands—will pay \$200 for the course. It will cost \$225 to enroll in the \$2500 division and \$250 in the \$3500 group.

Necessarily, the experiment will be confined to a small group. The first applicants who prove intellectually and morally acceptable will be chosen. Four girls will live in the Steuben Street apartment on \$35 a week. At 220 Willoughby Avenue, a three-story house, six girls will experiment on

## SOCIETY TO REBUILD CITY OF JERUSALEM

Neglected Citadel of David to Be Restored and Beautified Along Definite Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—"The citadel of David is a rubbish heap, the gardens of Jerusalem are uncared for, the walls of the city are crumbling, Jerusalem with all its historic grandeur should not be allowed to remain in this neglected condition."

This statement is made by E. Keith-Roach, F. R. G. S., First Assistant Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine, who is at the Hotel Biltmore on his trip in the interests of the pro-Jerusalem Society.

"My object in coming to the United States is three-fold," Mr. Keith-Roach said. "America has shown a very practical interest in the Near East by its relief work. I wish to put before Americans the objects of the pro-Jerusalem Society and wish to learn something of your spirit of organization and executive ability."

"The objects of the society are the preservation and advancement of the interests of Jerusalem, especially the protection and maintenance of parks and open spaces, establishment of museums, libraries and art galleries and the protection and preservation of antiquities."

"We have started a town-planning scheme which includes the improvement of the old city within the walls, the medieval aspect of which is to be preserved, and the drawing of a survey around the old city within which area no new buildings are to be built."

"The reservoirs which Solomon built two miles south of Bethlehem, which had filled, have been reopened and Jerusalem now has a water supply through viaducts built centuries before the Christian era."

"There is no gas or electricity in Jerusalem at present, but a concession has been granted to use the water of the Yarmuk river, which connects with the River Jordan, and it is anticipated there will be enough power developed to light every town and village in Palestine at a very cheap rate."

## CANADA'S PAPERS ON UP-GRADE

MONTREAL, May 1 (Special Correspondence)—A Canadian advertisers' annual, just issued, states that the circulation of all Canadian daily newspapers combined now amounts to 1,774,519 copies, an increase of 15,000 over last year. Newspaper circulation for the year ending March 31, 1922, was 1,759,519 copies. The increase in circulation is due to the outbreak of the war in 1914 caused suspension and amalgamation. The business seems to have now definitely turned the corner and to be on the up-grade.

## LIQUOR CONSUMPTION IN INDIA SHOWS CONSIDERABLE DECREASE

Government Asserts Its Policy Is An Advance Toward the Bringing About of Local Option

CALCUTTA, March 19 (Special Correspondence)—Important suggestions of excise policy have been made by the Government of the United Provinces. Its policy in the past has been described as the "maximum of revenue with the minimum of consumption," but hostile critics have declared that in effect the Government have considered the first, and ignored the second object. Figures, however, have proved the contrary. During the decennial ending 1920-21 an increase of 52 per cent in revenue derived from country liquor has been accompanied by a decrease of 26 per cent in consumption; nevertheless the Government asserts in the most categorical manner that their excise policy is the subordination of considerations of revenue to the promotion of temperance and that the latter object is recognized to be one of their principal obligations. Prohibition is rejected as tending to create, in the Government's opinion, a worse state of affairs than before. "The licensed vendor is replaced by the illicit distiller." The policy of the Government is of an advance toward local option.

The Indian Mining Association has a gloomy tale to unfold at its annual meeting. The coal fields are situated in Bengal—100 to 150 miles distant from Calcutta, on the East Indian route. For many years there was a species of intermittent warfare between the collieries and the railway board, which paid too little for its requirements. Recalcitrancy on the part of the former was punished by a shortage of wagons, and the coal fields suffered in retarded development.

Restrictions of Markets

During the war other coal fields were closed to India, and too late the Railway Board adopted the policy of paying liberally for their coal. Like the mines in the United Kingdom the mines in India have never got over their restriction of markets during the war. Output has fallen from 22,000,000 tons to 17,000,000 tons for the last year during which official figures are available and since then it has been believed there has been a further fall to 14,000,000 tons.

The Indian laborer has the lowest record in the world for individual output, and this unfortunately succeeds a large increase of wages at the end of 1920, and a reduction in hours. There is little doubt that now co-operation agitation is at the bottom of much of the trouble and that the latter may in the future pursue economic rather than political tactics.

A constitutional position of some seriousness has arisen in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi. Previous articles in The Christian Science Monitor have explained the magnitude of the military budget, of the budget generally, and of the new taxation that has had to be imposed. By the ruling of the highest legal authorities in the Empire military appropriations may be discussed but cannot be rejected. This provision was inserted in the Government of India Act in order to stop a legislature in an irresponsible mood from tampering with the vital needs of the country.

But this power has not been given

the government to all grants; on the other hand very wide powers have been given to the legislatures which they have not been slow to use. The weapon adopted has been to refuse certain new taxes indicated by the Government to the extent of 10 or 11 crores (a crore is 1,000,000 rupees). The idea is that revenue being reduced, the Government must bring down its expenditure accordingly. The Government is placed in a quandary. If it still stands by the commander-in-chief, some most vital civil services will lose very heavily. It decides that it must cut down the military budget. It will probably lose the service of an extremely able and determined soldier and probably the best commander-in-chief the country has had in the last 50 years with the exception of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener.

Lord Rawlinson has effected savings in administration, and they have all been swallowed up by the cost of the Malabar rebellion, and other troop movements for the maintenance of order.

Budgeting for a Deficit

It is therefore possible that the Government will raise the balance by loan. The taxes could, of course, be secured by the Viceroy certifying on his authority that the services are essential. But this would be an autocratic and wholesale step hardly in consonance with the democratic character of the Montagu-Chelmsford policy or with the constitutional evolution along which it is hoped to lead India. To raise the money by loan means budgeting for a deficit, and no one has painted the unwisdom of that course more vividly than Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Finance Minister. It will mean the indefinite postponement of a return to sound financial condition; it will raise the cost of money and indirectly the cost of living.

The taxes refused are the increase in the salt duty and the increase in the cotton excise duty (the Bombay mill owners, who are most ardent Protectionists, inspired this opposition). The proposal to keep the cotton import duty at the old figure of 10 per cent instead of increasing it to 15 per cent was carried on the initiative of a prominent Calcutta business man, C. W. Rhodes.

Sweaters!

Never was there a season when the sweater was so indispensable to the well-dressed woman's wardrobe. Among the many attractive models in our women's department is the one sketched above: of pure silk in the most popular shade, navy, as well as in black, brown, and an extensive variety of high colors; 3 different stitch designs, all Tuxedo effects.

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newly arrived, for sweet girl graduates of all ages.

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## GEN. SMUTS GIVES PRAISE TO POLICE

Speaks Warmly of Their Work During Rand Disturbance

CAPE TOWN, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—Upon his first appearance in the House of Assembly after the recent upheaval on the Rand, General Smuts, the Prime Minister, made an important statement with regard to the course of events and paid a great tribute to the work performed by the police. In the course of his remarks, the Prime Minister said: "The police of this country are not trained as fighters. They are trained to carry out the ordinary civil law of the country, and that is their duty. It is a young force, constituted from the old four colonies which were merged in the union. These forces were merged into one body called the South Africa police. They had no time to build up any 'esprit de corps'. They were full of people who were not in political agreement with the Government. This is one of the most significant parts of this business. If people read the names of the police killed and wounded, they will see they were men who bore Dutch names. But they knew how to do their duty. The police have set the people of this country an example and set aside politics and private opinion, and simply went head-headed for one's duty. Of all the bodies and all the organizations which took part in this business, the police above all deserve the thanks of the country. They had to be patient and forbearing. They were not soldiers. They had to be have with all possible gentleness toward the population and I have not heard any complaints against the police throughout the whole of this business. Wherever they were in touch with the public they did their duty in a way which, in my opinion, is beyond praise."

## WORSTED MILLS CLOSE

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 17 (Special)—The French Worsted Company's mill, at which 250 spinners went on strike on May 11, was closed today by 450 additional employees refusing to go to work. Objection to the employment of a certain overseer was said to have been the original cause of the strike.

## THE JONES STORE

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Buy now at these attractively low May Sale Prices and get a full season of service from them. They're of splendid, durable 8-ounce duck; blue and white stripe.

Straight Awnings  
28 and 36-inch size, complete, \$1.50.  
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A full range of colors and black and white. Soft, smooth, shiny, 28 inches wide.  
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White, black and colors. A very desirable Canton and an exceptional value, 20 inches wide.  
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To appreciate these you must see them. Good heavy all silk in attractive patterns, 40 inches wide. Come in and see the new "Excella" Style Books.  
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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANKERS SHOULD  
BE TEACHERS OF  
THEIR PRACTICESSo Says Bankers Association Of-  
ficer in Plea for Education  
Among Radically Inclined

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 17.—The nation-wide educational campaign by the bankers of the country, through radio, school lectures and public addresses, are inculcating principles of sound economic understanding, particularly among the children and the foreign born, to combat radical propaganda and unsound money doctrine, was described here today by John H. Puellicher, first vice-president of the American Bankers Association and chairman of its public education committee, before the convention of the Maryland Bankers Association.

**Melting Pot Difficulties**  
"Here in America our difficulties are largely economic," Mr. Puellicher said. "With the gold of the world in our coffers, we should have little difficulty in so adjusting our affairs as to make it possible for those of our people who are willing to work to be able to live in reasonable comfort."

"True, we have taken into this country many people who barely speak our language, who understand liberty to mean license and whose unfamiliarity with our institutions damages them and withholds their benefits. I had occasion recently to get some information from the Department of the Census at Washington as to the racial composition of some of our larger cities, and was staggered to learn that the city of New York with its population of 5,600,000 inhabitants had in that population 1,991,000 foreign born. Of this number 126,447 are Austrians, 145,257 are Poles, 193,553 are Germans, 388,427 are Italians, and 479,481 are Russians.

"While the basis of our population has been largely Anglo-Saxon, we find in our largest city great numbers of people whose traditions differ basically from those of the Anglo-Saxon races, and the question immediately arises, How are these people to be made familiar with our institutions, to be brought to such an education of them that they will give them their support rather than lend themselves to the undoing of our great American institutions?"

"Who, outside of those employing these vast numbers of foreign born, is likely to come into contact with them? You will say their children are attending our schools. But many of that 1,991,000 are no longer children and many have secured to themselves the right of suffrage.

**Customs Perpetuated**  
"As the result of a natural tendency, most of these foreign peoples live in groups composed of their own number, thus perpetuating their own traditions, customs and beliefs. Many of them come from the thrifty countries of Europe and almost immediately seek a safe place for their savings. The banker, to whom come the small savings of the community to be used by him for the development of the community, soon becomes, in a measure, the community business adviser. But he has usually played his part within the confines of his bank. He has advised those who come to him, but has stopped there. Does not his community demand of him that he give more generously of his economic experience?"

"We hear today a revival of the discussion in regard to soft money. We hear unwarranted attacks on the federal reserve system. We hear that system held responsible for conditions with which it had little or nothing to do. Should the banker rest content to permit economic misinformation, which he could easily correct, to govern the acts and votes of those who would gladly listen to his advice and be governed by his more experienced conclusions?"

"When the committee on public education of the American Bankers Association considered what part it should take in this problem of disseminating fundamental economic knowledge and of absorbing and assimilating these various elements and types in our communities, it found the solution lay in the banker who would give of his time and offer himself as a teacher of his people.

**Banker Should Teach**  
"He has the practical knowledge of those things which make for stability of life, which are the foundation stones in the character of the citizen needed for the well-being of our Commonwealth. He can bring to his people the economic intelligence which will make them vigilant and give them the means of detecting economic wrongs. He deals with fundamental elements—a knowledge of which dispels the paradoxes in the radical mind and builds strong characters and successful lives.

"Does he not, then, owe that knowledge to the public? He should see that no convention, no club program, no business men's meeting, no labor gathering, no farmers' institute, no teachers' institute, no gathering of any importance ever convenes in his community without a banker appearing on the program, giving accurate financial and economic information and teaching fundamentals.

"And does not the banker owe this service as a teacher of financial economics to the boy and girl in the school today, the future citizen of America? He is a wise banker who sees that because of his position of respect and leadership in the community and because of his knowledge of financial fundamentals, the door of the schoolroom is open to him, and he may federate the services of his institution with that of the school in the task of building the future American character and enlightening the future American intellect."

DETROIT FACES  
BETTER BUSINESSGreater Industrial Activity and  
Much Less Unemployment

DETROIT, May 17.—Activity in manufacturing, in addition to automotive trades, shows marked improvement. Detroit has large stove, overall, adding machine and varnish interests, from all of which reports are encouraging.

April business of the Michigan Stove was the largest month's business in 50 years. The month is a record, both in units sold and in dollars. For four months of 1922, the pay rolls show an increase of 86 per cent over the corresponding period of last year; while the increase in unit shipments was 125 per cent. Iron tonnage melted increased 410 per cent. The company declares the increase has come from the larger cities, particularly the west and middle west.

The demand for overalls has closely followed the upward trend of employment. The Larned Carter Co., a large producer, has been operating at capacity since September, and its sales for the first four months of 1922, were 20 per cent greater than the corresponding period of 1921.

The Burroughs Adding Machine Co. business has shown gradual but steady improvement. The demand for adding machines continued long after the depression set in, which resulted in a large stock of manufactured product. Some of this is still on hand, but is rapidly being worked off. The plant is busy making the new computing-writing machine. Vice-president Dodge declares that the only section not showing increasing returns is the southeast.

The Michigan Alkali Co. finished 1921 with gross sales slightly in excess of its best year, and sales for the first four months of 1922 are exceeding those of the corresponding months in 1921.

Employment conditions have improved so much that the city welfare commission has closed its branch offices and 17 workers have been released. New cases of public relief in April were 789 compared with 1009 in March and are now coming in at a rate the department calls normal. Superintendent Dolan declares no able-bodied man in Detroit need be out of a job.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.  
Call Loans—Boston New York  
Regulation rate 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Overnight loan 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Year money 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Customers' com'l loans 5 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Indiv. sav. col. loans 5 1/2% 4 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 72 1/2c  
Bar silver in London 36 1/2c  
Mexican dollars 55 1/2c  
Gold in London 99 1/2c  
Domestic gold silver 99 1/2c

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities report discount rates as follows:  
P. C. P. C.  
Boston 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
New York 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Philadelphia 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Cleveland 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Atlanta 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Chicago 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
St. Louis 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Kansas City 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Minneapolis 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Dallas 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
San Francisco 4 1/2% 3 1/2%  
Amsterdam 4 1/2%

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges—Boston New York  
Year ago today \$4,186,400  
Balances—Boston New York  
P. R. bank credit 22,215,176 62,400,000

## Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery  
Prime eligible banks  
60-90 days 4 1/2%  
Under 30 days 3 1/2%  
60-90 days 3 1/2%  
Under 30 days 3 1/2%  
60-90 days 3 1/2%  
Under 30 days 3 1/2%  
60-90 days 3 1/2%  
Under 30 days 3 1/2%

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentine, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Demand	84.44	84.44	1.0000
Cables	4.44	4.44	1.0000
France	9.11	9.11	1.0000
Guillemet	38.75	38.75	1.0000
London	100.00	100.00	1.0000
Life	5.24	5.24	1.0000
Swiss francs	19.12	19.12	1.0000
Penetas	15.68	15.68	1.0000
Hungary	3.22	3.22	1.0000
Kronen (Austria)	90.015	90.015	1.0000
Sweden	25.59	25.59	1.0000
Denmark	21.20	21.20	1.0000
Norway	18.55	18.55	1.0000
Greece	4.50	4.50	1.0000
Argentina	1.19	1.20	96.48
Russia	.07	.07	51.45
Poland	.0250	.0250	23.80
Hungary	.3225	.3225	27.30
Yugo-Slavia	.3750	.3750	30.30
Finland	2.10	2.11	19.30
Tzeco-Slov.	1.52	1.52	20.26
Rumania	10.025	10.025	19.30
Portugal	8.00	8.00	11.08
Turkey	.6900	.6900	34.40
Shanghai	81.50	80.25	108.32
Hong Kong	88.850	88.850	78.00
Bombay	29.50	29.50	48.66
Yokohama	47.5750	47.25	49.84
Brak	14.00	14.00	100.00
Trigany	80.3750	80.3750	102.42
Chile	12.00	12.00	36.50
*Calcutta	29.00	29.00	

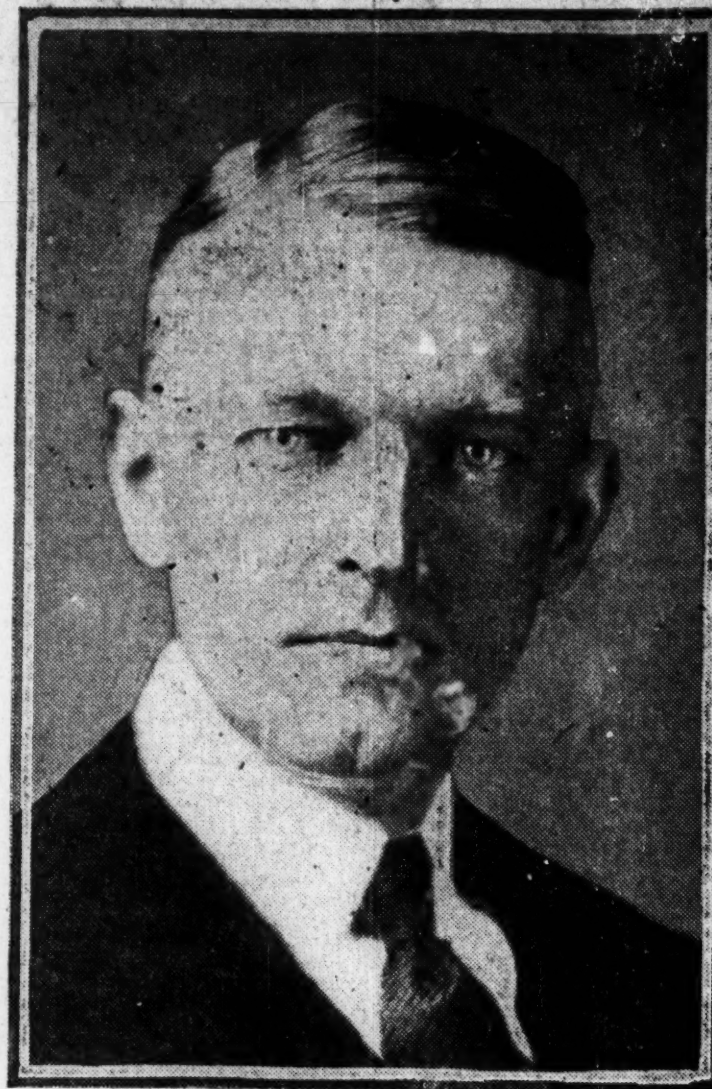
\*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

## COTTON TRADE SURVEY PLANNED

Vice-President W. Irving Bullard of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, treasurer of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, will deliver a paper, after speaking before the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington today, to an investigation of the cotton situation, agricultural and textile mills in the south.

## CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

In April 10,232,510 barrels of oil were produced in California, averaging 341,077 daily, highest on record. March production was 10,245,857, daily average of 337,752.



Photograph by Harris &amp; Ewing, Washington

William C. Potter

William C. Potter, president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, has been equally successful at mining and banking. Born in Chicago in 1874 he was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he specialized in mining engineering. He began his mining career in the west and soon attracted the attention of the Guggenheim mining interests, who made him manager of the American Smelting & Refining Company of Mexico. Later he went to New York as president of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, which position he held for about a year, when he became interested in banking, with the result that he was made vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company. Several years later he became chairman of the board and finally president.

Mr. Potter is extremely conservative and one of the foremost credit men in the United States. He says that friends are essential for success in any line, and believes that his ability to make friends has been one of his greatest assets.

## Electrical Beds the Latest

Electrically-equipped beds will now operate heat pads, fans, lights, work the grill for a bedside breakfast, or warm the baby's bottle. In addition, one may walk the floor with the baby without stepping on tacks or hot wires, because the bed is on a lamp under the bed which illuminates only the floor, thereby disturbing no one else and giving no entertainment to neighbors.

These developments are set forth in the report of the electrically-equipped furniture committee at the convention of the National Electric Light Association at Atlantic City, today.

## HESITATION CHARACTERIZES LONDON BOARD

LONDON, May 17.—Hesitation was noted on the stock exchange here today and the markets were sluggish. The oil group was flabby and neglected. Royal Dutch was 40 1/2. Mexican Eagle 3 1/2c, and Shell Transport 5 1/2c.

Gift-edged investment issues were quiet but showed more stability. On the other hand, French loans lacked steadiness because of uneasiness over political developments.

There was moderate profit taking in home rails. Dollar descriptions were dull, with operations confined to professionals. Some Argentine rails were easier. Industrials were inactive, but sentiment remained confident. Hudson Bay was 6 1/2-16. The rubber group was weak, in sympathy with the crude article.

Business in Kafirs was small but the tone was harder.

Consols for money were 58 1/4. Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 1 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, Bar Silver 36 1/2c. per ounce. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates: short and three months' bills 5-16@2 1/2 per cent.

## PRICE OF COPPER MOVES UP AGAIN

Strong buying of copper continues and substantial tonnages for June-July shipment have been sold at 1 1/2 cents delivered. Several large domestic orders are in the market and foreign sales continue good. Domestic brass mills continue to buy in quantity.

One of the features of foreign buying during the last 10 days has been the considerable business booked for England and Sweden. Scrap supplies are getting very low in England.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A large block of copper was sold for export late Tuesday at 1 1/2 cents. China is buying copper here.

## Public Utility Earnings

	1922	1921
PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT		
April	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$3,584,733	\$3,885,283
Operating expenses	871,161	859,617
Gross income	2,713,572	3,025,666
Net income	191,611	175,562
For four months ended April 30:		
Operating revenue	\$12,782,751	\$14,218,614
Operating expenses	3,913,246	3,964,300
Gross income	8,869,505	10,254,314
Net income	806,342	540,109

## COAST LINE ROAD'S YEAR

The Atlantic Coast Line road, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a net income of \$1,790,569 after taxes and charges, compared with \$7,684,156 in 1920.

COTTON GOODS  
PRICE TONE IS  
DECIDEDLY FIRMBasis of Strength, However,  
More in Sentiment Than in  
Actual Conditions

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 17.—The holding power of cotton goods prices in primary channels has been something of a feature of the last week's trading, and in some quarters the advance was further extended by additional gains brought about by more active demand and higher raw material values.

There are many of the more conservative merchants who are skeptical of the permanence of the higher market levels now prevailing. They say that the activity among the traders and the volume of business placed during the flurry of the last two weeks is not firmly founded on increased business with the final consumer as all permanent progress of this kind must be. So far, it is true, the buying has been almost wholly on hopes. It has been regardless of the situation prevailing in the finished goods markets, rather than because of it.

## Expect Good Demand

There has been no attempt as yet to pass along the higher figures to the final consumer or even to the retailer. Jobbers and converters are depending on the universally more optimistic feeling everywhere encountered and they are ordering in a larger way because of the upward tendency of costs growing out of the rise in raw cotton prices. They hope that the demand will come as the season advances and that that demand will be strong enough to absorb the necessary increase in finished goods prices without slowing consumption much.

There are many factors in the general business situation which serve as a rather good foundation for this hopeful feeling, but many things can occur to throw the situation out of balance again, for example, the possibility of a new low price on gingham being named to stimulate buying for the new season and furnish business on which to start new mills that have been long idle because of strikes.

Competition in jobbing circles is still so keen and the amount of business passing is so limited that the jobbers have had no opportunity to increase their prices commensurate with the advance in primary markets, and although prospects are much brighter in the great consuming territory of the middle west, the crops are not yet sufficiently advanced to get a line on the probable purchasing power to be expected from the agricultural districts, and the outlook in these districts is entirely contingent on the new harvest.

## Print Cloth Strong

Print cloths showed remarkable strength last week, and the buying of the staple, despite constructions reached sufficient volume to firmly establish the higher price levels and to register a few new maximums. For 3 1/2 5.35-yard 64 by 60s the market was firm at 8 cents for even the poorer southern makes, and the better grade of goods was bringing an eighth more, regardless of origin, while some of the recognized eastern goods brought 8 1/2 cents, and Fall River was holding out firmly for that figure.

There were advances in some of the 36-inch, low-count constructions, and the narrow printers' styles were also fairly buoyant. Sheetings were slightly stronger, and there was some active buying from the bag makers and for certain manufacturing purposes, as well as a nibble here and there for export. Fall River reports sales for the week totaling 250,000 pieces, this being the second successive week that this high total was reached. There was far more, of course, sold out of the south, and the mills in that section are rapidly approaching the safe limit of their commitments for the near future, and so are getting more independent in their price attitude.

In the fine goods division there was plenty of inquiry for fancies and novelties of all kinds and the prices available for such special weaves were, as a rule, adequate to meet such requirements. There was interest also in the staple plain constructions but the prices offered by would-be buyers were so low that many of the mills could not consider them. There was some business of this character, however, including volles, lawns, organzies, antens, and certain kinds of poplins. Soisets were sold at a very close figure as were also some styles of oxford or other shirting material. Fine goods mills are competing keenly with one another for such business and this has kept the price from advancing in proportion to the rise in the value of the cotton necessary to manufacture the goods.

## CLOTH JUMP DUE TO RAW WOOL ADVANCE

The Merchants National Bank of Boston says: "The remarkable advance in wool since last fall has finally forced manufacturers to ask more for woolen and worsted cloths. On woolen goods, mills have raised prices 10 cents to 45 cents a yard and on worsteds 5 cents to 30 cents. When manufacturers opened fall lines last winter they named such low prices it was evident they had not only cut manufacturing margins to a minimum, but, in some instances at least had given buyers the benefit of fortunate purchases of wool at previous low levels. Sharp increases in raw material prices since winter and maintenance of labor costs on a high level have left mill managers no other alternative than to advance their products.

The following figures indicate the extent of the rise in wool during the past season: Ohio quarter blood, grease basis, is now sold for 37@39c., compared with 23@25c. the middle of January and 22@24c. last September, the increase since September being 65 per cent. Fine staple Montana, scoured basis, is \$1.15@1.25, compared with 95c@1.15 in January and 80@85c. last September, the total increase being 46 per cent. Fine clothing Montana, scoured basis, is \$1.15@1.25, compared with 75@80c. in January and 60@63c. last September, the total increase being 59 per cent. Argentine 40s-44s, grease basis, are 33@34c., compared with 23@25c. in January and 17@18 c. last September, the total increase being 94 per cent.

## Yarns Continue Dull

Deliveries have almost invariably been for the very near future and much of the print cloth buying involved spot goods. Mills are unwilling to involve themselves in extended future delivery contracts, except at materially higher price levels and these buyers have not been willing to meet though desirous in most cases of placing contracts running well into the late summer and fall.

Yarns have been rather dull and have not yet felt the effect of the im-

## THE J. G. WHITE

Engineering Corporation

Engineers Builders

43 Exchange Place, New York

TRADING HOURS EXTENDED

LONDON, May 17.—The governors of the stock exchange have decided that, beginning next Monday, the exchange will remain open until 4 p. m.

COTTON GOODS  
PRICE TONE IS  
DECIDEDLY FIRMBasis of Strength, However,  
More in Sentiment Than in  
Actual Conditions

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 17.—The holding power of cotton goods prices in primary channels has been something of a feature of the last week's trading, and in some quarters the advance was further extended by additional gains brought about by more active demand and higher raw material values.

## WHEAT MARKET IS IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, May 17.—There was a hesitating, irregular market in wheat today during the early dealings. May delivery ranging higher, but July and September showing a decline. The opening, which varied from 7 1/2c. decline to 1 1/2c. gain, with May 1 1/2c. to 1 1/4c. and July 1 1/2c. to 1 1/4c., was followed by a slight reaction for May and a little upturn for other months.

After opening unchanged to 7 1/2c. lower, July 64 1/2c. to 65 1/2c., corn declined somewhat all around.

Oats started unchanged to 1/4c. lower, July 40 1/4c., and later underwent a general slight downturn. Provisions were firm in line with hog values.

SECURITIES ARE  
SOLD AT AUCTION

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston sold the following securities at public auction today:

5 Union Cotton Mfg 200 1/2.  
2 Acushnet Mills 156, off 1.  
150 U. S. Worsted Com. 5c. up 2c.  
10 West Point Mfg. 12 1/2c., off 1/2c.  
160 East Mass St Ry adj stk 29 1/2, 29 1/2.  
1 Ann Mfg Co 51.  
1 Lowell Elec Light, 180 1/2, off 1 1/2.  
5 Converse Rubber Shoe 30, 30.  
70 Ann Glue Com. 12 1/2, up 3/4.  
10 Wm Whitman Inc 39 1/2, up 1 1/2.  
5 Bird & Sons, Inc 100, off 10 1/2.  
100 Nashua Mfg 28, off 1.  
10 American Brick 16, unchanged.  
100 Melones Mining, 55c., unchanged.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

France is said to be selling back to Germany at big profit horses and coal which Germany has sent to France as reparation in kind.

The French budget for 1923 provides for expenditures amounting to 23,180,000,000 francs, with receipts amounting to only 19,285,000,000. A deficit of about 3,900,000,000 francs is to be raised by loans.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the petition of the Grand Trunk Line Association to permit a passenger to buy a section on a Pullman car without extra fare.

The German Government has deposited in the Belgian Treasury the final payment of 50,000,000 gold marks under the provisional moratorium granted by the Reparation Commission.

President Harding is considering the advisability of issuing an executive order establishing eight hours as the workday for Government clerks instead of seven as at present. Such action, Government officials estimate, would mean an annual saving of approximately \$25,000,000.

The city of Los Angeles, Tuesday, took over the distributing properties of the Southern California Edison Company within its boundaries, under the purchase contract by which the company was paid \$12,044,000 in cash. The city also agreed to purchase at wholesale all electric power it may require which is not generated from its acquisition of power power contract is to continue 30 years unless canceled by a vote of citizens, but such cancellation may not be made until after 10 years.

Testimony to support the claim of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of \$68,848,000 as the value of its subway leases was submitted at a hearing before the New York State Commerce Commission Tuesday by Henry T. Berry, assistant auditor of the company. He contended that the unencumbered part of the annual preferential of \$6,355,000, to which the company is entitled for the years of the lease period under the terms of the dual subways contracts, is worth \$68,848,000 capitalized into present value.

## COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, May 17 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	May 17	April 17	May 18
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.86 1/2	1.85	1.75 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.56 1/2	1.54	1.68
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.81 1/2	.77 1/2	.78 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white	.57	.47	.50
Flour, Minn. pat.	.875	.825	.81 1/2
Lard, prime	12.00	11.60	11.50
Pork, mess	25.50	26.50	25.50
Beef, family	16.00	16.00	22.00
Sugar, gran	5.25	5.25	5.20
Iron, No. 2 Phl.	28.25	22.50	25.81
Silver	.72 1/2	.65 1/2	.59 1/2
Lead	5.35	5.00	5.00
Tin	16.35	16.00	32.10
Copper	13.125	12.875	13.00
Rub. rib sm shts.	.15 1/2	.16 1/2	.16 1/2
Cotton, Mid Upd.	20.15	18.65	12.65
Hil bullets	23.00	29.80	30.00
Print cloths	.06 1/2	.06	.04 1/2
Zinc	5.45	5.25	5.15

## Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

We offer

MUNICIPAL	
We offer	
*\$25,000	Baltimore, Md. 5's
25,000	Minneapolis, Minn. 4 3/4's
*500,000	Cleveland, Ohio 5's
*200,000	Cleveland, Ohio 5's
* 50,000	Omaha, Nebraska 4 1/2's
*150,000	Columbus, Ohio 5 1/2's
50,000	New Orleans, La. 4 1/2's



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COPPER STOCKS  
LARGELY DEALT  
IN ON EXCHANGE

Other Groups Show an Erratic  
Price Trend—General  
Motors Active

Metals dominated the New York market at the opening of today's session, the entire copper division coming forward on heavy buying. Kennecott led with a gain of 1 1/4 points and Utah, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and Federal Mining & Smelting common and preferred averaged 1 point advances.

Prices were erratic, Lackawanna reacting moderately at the outset but soon rallying a point. Republic was strong, as were also the leading motors. General Motors was extensively dealt in, single lots of 5000 to 10,000 shares changing hands at nominal gain. Rails were featureless, but slightly lower, and shippings lagged.

All the leading foreign exchanges eased as a result of overnight advices from London.

With few exceptions gains among copper shares were extended during the active forenoon. Dealings broadened, taking in the cheaper oils, popular motors and equipments at advances of 1 to 2 points.

Houston, Producers & Refiners, Barnsdall A. Studebaker, Chandler, Mack Trucks, International Harvester, American Car and American and Baldwin locomotives rose one to two points. Chemicals and textiles were bought by professional interests with such specialties as Postum Cereal.

Independent steels, especially Crucible, Lackawanna, Midvale, Republic and Sloss-Sheffield were prominent in the second hour. New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, Atlantic Coast Line, New Haven and Rock Island were strong, east of the rails, rising 1 to 2 points.

Call money opened at 3 1/2 per cent. Resumption of pool operations in various quarters was associated with rumors of other merger possibilities in the steel, copper and oil groups. Substantial advances in these shares imparted pronounced strength to the general industrial sector.

Buying power appeared undiminished in the late afternoon. The copper shares especially were favored, practically all of them sharing in a strong forward movement. The whole list closed at substantially higher prices than the preceding day, with Midvale Steel the outstanding feature, gaining 4 1/2 points for the day.

Sales totaled 1,625,500 shares, compared with 1,006,000 yesterday and 1,165,200 Monday.

## BOSTON CURB

Alpha	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	21 1/8	21 1/8	21 1/8
Boston & Albany	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4
Boston & Albany	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Can Cop	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Can Jer	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chief Cons Min	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Cons Coppermines	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Crystal Cop	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Champion	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Daddy	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Eureka	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Engineers	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
First National Cop	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Gadsden Copper	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Hudson Mot	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Imperial Cons	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Iron Cap	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mohican Copper	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Mutual	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Mother Lode	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
National	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
N E Fuel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ruby Cons	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Seven Metals	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Three Metals	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Texas Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Tex Ken	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
United Verde Ext	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
U S Steamship	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Verde Mines	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Ver Cent	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

## CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.46 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.45 1/4	1.46 1/4
July	1.28 1/2	1.29 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.28 1/2
Sept	1.21 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.21 1/2
Dec	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/2
May	.61 1/4	.62 1/4	.60 1/4	.61 1/4
July	.55 1/4	.56 1/4	.54 1/4	.55 1/4
Sept	.50 1/4	.51 1/4	.49 1/4	.50 1/4
Dec	.45 1/4	.46 1/4	.44 1/4	.45 1/4
May	.41 1/4	.42 1/4	.40 1/4	.41 1/4
July	.37 1/4	.38 1/4	.36 1/4	.37 1/4
Sept	.33 1/4	.34 1/4	.32 1/4	.33 1/4
Dec	.29 1/4	.30 1/4	.28 1/4	.29 1/4

Wheat No. 2 hard winter 1.45 1/4 @ 1.46 1/4

Corn No. 1 yellow .62 1/4 @ .63 1/4

No. 2 yellow .62 1/4 @ .63 1/4

No. 3 yellow .61 1/4 @ .62 1/4

No. 4 yellow .60 1/4 @ .61 1/4

No. 1 white .62 1/4 @ .63 1/4

No. 2 white .61 1/4 @ .62 1/4

No. 3 white .60 1/4 @ .61 1/4

No. 4 white .59 1/4 @ .60 1/4

Chicago Cash Market

Wheat No. 2 hard winter 1.45 1/4 @ 1.46 1/4

Corn No. 1 yellow .62 1/4 @ .63 1/4

No. 2 yellow .62 1/4 @ .63 1/4

No. 3 yellow .61 1/4 @ .62 1/4

No. 4 yellow .60 1/4 @ .61 1/4

No. 1 white .62 1/4 @ .63 1/4

No. 2 white .61 1/4 @ .62 1/4

No. 3 white .60 1/4 @ .61 1/4

No. 4 white .59 1/4 @ .60 1/4

Spots 21.60, up 10 points.

New Orleans Cotton

May 20.15 21.15 21.02 21.02 21.02

July 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20 20.20

Oct 20.25 20.25 20.25 20.25 20.25

Dec 20.30 20.30 20.30 20.30 20.30

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Mar 20.45 20.45 20.45 20.45 20.45

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL DEMAND IS  
LESS KEEN BUT  
PRICES HOLD UP

Dealers Take New Clip Readily,  
but Growers Show Tendency  
to Seek Higher Figures

In the domestic wool market there has been a less keen demand for the staple, although prices remain strong and the tendency is upward. The movement of wool continues steady. Dealers are ready to absorb the new clip rapidly at current prices, and although the growers are holding against the buyer and so forcing prices higher, they evidently are of the opinion that it is better to accept present values rather than hold too long and possibly find the market reacting against them. The future seems fairly certain to produce a high price but the matter is not definitely settled yet. A well-posted Montana attorney, who is thoroughly familiar with the wool industry of the northwest, says: "If the wool grower receives an offer of 40 cents for fine and fine medium wools, it is not good business this season to hold for a further advance." This, of course, does not mean that a higher price is beyond probability, but that it is both safe and good business to sell wool at 40 cents.

New Clip Prices High  
Sales of wool at 40 cents were made the first of this week for fine and fine medium staple in Oregon. Already that price has been paid in Montana, and 42 cents was paid in Utah lately. Forty cents has also been paid in Texas, in fact, 40 cents for any good fine and fine medium wool of good to choice staple is a common basis unless the wool is very heavy. Some business is being done in New Mexico at about 35 cents for wool of fair characteristic, fine and fine medium in grade, for which the shrinkage is about 64 to 65 per cent. This means a clean landed cost, Boston, for hardly better than a topmaking wool of fairly good character, about \$1.05. Choice wools of this grade from the best sections must be figured at \$1.10 to \$1.15, clean landed, and even more than this is rumored to have been paid.

Next Monday there will be an auction at San Angelo, where about 500,000 pounds of wool probably will be offered, and a fairly good line on the market obtainable. A fair idea of values will probably be afforded at Mountainhome, Idaho, tomorrow when the first sealed bid sale of the season will be held, although the fine clip will be offered in the Texas sale. The bright wool sections still are for the most part waiting. Shearing has been rather backward and buying anything but general as yet.

Manufacturing Gains  
Wool merchants are deriving some encouragement for cleaning up the West of the new clip in the manufacturing position. The demand for wools for sport coats for suitings and for fancy back overcoatings has receded somewhat, but the call for worsted goods, which for a long time has been lying dormant has increased. The mills have induced better buying by temporarily putting prices down, at least in a few instances, and then restoring them to the former level, and in one instance advancing the price slightly, a course considered justifiable when considered in the light of the recent sharp rise for wool. Not all the mills have seen fit either to reduce prices in order to stimulate buying nor yet to advance the price for cloths. There is no doubt, however, that there has been a better call for worsted cloths and this is being reflected in a wider inquiry for yarns and tops, for which prices are dearer. Thus a strictly fine top, to be made from wool at current values, is held as high as \$1.70, while a strictly fine 2-50s Bradford system yarn is quoted at about \$2.50 and 2-40s, half-blood, is held at \$2.00 to \$2.10. The strike at the mills gives no indications of an early settlement and the manufacturers see small prospects of early amelioration from the present tariff conditions.

Foreign Markets Strong  
The situation abroad is still very strong on the whole, although London has been a bit less buoyant the early part of this week and American buyers report their ability to secure some wool at slightly less than the top level of prices of last week. Whether this is due to one of the momentary lulls which come in practically every auction series in London or whether it indicates that the top has been approximated, is merely conjecture. The Yorkshire topmakers have in some instances withdrawn their offerings of fine tops for the time being, having made commitments already up to and into September. They do not care to commit themselves further. Interest has been growing in crossbred tops and last week witnessed a fair sport in 50s and below.

The closing sales in Australia and New Zealand are showing prices fully maintained or slightly dearer. In fact merinos are a bit higher in Melbourne and Sydney this week. Good 64-70s combing wools, practically free, are costing about \$1, clean landed basis, taking exchange at \$4.40. The market in South Africa and South America is fairly well cleared of the clip and good wools are very scarce. Offerings are now of the tag-end lots for the most part from these markets. Imports of foreign wool are going forward steadily to the United States, and it is estimated that not less than 75,000,000 pounds of clothing wool are now in bonded warehouses awaiting the new tariff, and probably nearer 90,000,000 pounds.

BANK OF NORWAY  
TO REDUCE RATE

CHRISTIANIA, May 17.—The Bank of Norway will reduce its rate of discount one-half of 1 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent effective tomorrow. It was announced today. The 6 per cent rate has been in effect since Jan. 25, last.

NORWAY'S LUMBER  
EXPORT TRADE IS  
HIGHLY DEVELOPED

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Norway started in the lumber export trade 600 years before Columbus landed in America. The industry has developed until today it is one of the country's most important sources of income. Adequate shipping facilities, careful attention to waste elimination and development of the planning mill industry to a remarkable degree of efficiency, supplemented by the country's position close to the principal markets of the world, with ice-free ports throughout the year, are some of the reasons for its important place among lumber export countries, according to Trade Commissioner Axel Oxholm of the Department of Commerce, in his latest special report.

The lumber problems of Norway and the United States are much the same, says the trade commissioner in advancing the opinion that American lumbermen can learn much of interest from a study of what the Norwegians have done and are doing to "squeeze all waste out of the business and to make every effort count." He says the scientific utilization of so-called waste products is largely responsible for the greater profit realized by the lumbermen of that country in international trade.

Knots are considered "artistic" in some sections of Norway, due to the ingenuity of enterprising contractors. Use of defective materials and methods in varnishing by Norwegian carpenters and painters are the most serious factors retarding the sale of more American lumber, says Mr. Oxholm, who suggests that American lumber and varnish exporters get together in advocating better methods of polishing as a means of increasing the sale of both articles.

COFFIN RESIGNS  
AS CHAIRMAN OF  
GENERAL ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, May 17.—Charles A. Coffin, founder of the General Electric Company and the Thomson-Houston Company, and for 40 years an inspiring influence in the corporation, has resigned as chairman of the board of the General Electric Company. Owen D. Young, vice-president of the board, has been elected to Mr. Coffin's place as director and assistant officers to further the company's interest.

Anson W. Burchard, vice-president, and long identified with the field of public utilities and foreign investments, was elected vice-chairman of the board. E. W. Rice, for more than 40 years an associate of Mr. Coffin and president of the company the past eight years, resigned as president, to which position Gerard Swope, president of the International General Electric Company, was elected. The new office of honorary chairman of the board was created and Mr. Rice was elected to that office. Mr. Rice will devote his time to more general problems of the company, particularly supervision of the scientific, engineering and technical work of the company here and abroad.

INTERNATIONAL &  
GREAT NORTHERN'S  
VALUE \$38,748,469

AUSTIN, Texas, May 17.—Following the valuation of the property of the International & Great Northern, road by an engineer of the state Railroad Commission, that body has announced the amount to be \$38,748,469 and holds in abeyance the claim for an additional \$376,646 represented in 6 per cent value of franchise. The commission will issue a supplemental order if it recognizes the franchise valuation. Against the valuation allowed the International & Great Northern has outstanding indebtedness as of Dec. 31, 1920, of \$33,287,000, making a difference in favor of the railroad of a little more than \$5,000,000. This difference, it is understood, represents additional receiver's certificates and equipment obligations issued since Dec. 31, 1920, as well as to give the company a working fund to meet current expenses immediately following the proposed reorganization to terminate receivership.

UNITED FRUIT GETS  
RADIO CONCESSIONS

WASHINGTON, May 17.—J. B. Wilson, representing the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. (United Fruit), has been granted a concession to establish commercial wireless stations at Managua, Bluefields, San Juan del Norte and Cabo Gracias a Dios, all in Nicaragua. The concession is understood to give practically exclusive right at the places mentioned.

## MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger)

Company	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Yield
Ann Thread 6s Aug. 1, 1923	101 1/2	102 1/2	6.50	
Am Copper 6s Jan. 1, 1924	100 1/2	101 1/2	6.35	
Do 6s Jan. 1, 1925	100 1/2	101 1/2	6.35	
Arm & Co 7s July 15, 1924	104 1/2	104 1/2	6.25	
Beth St Eqs 7s Oct. 1, 1923	102 1/2	103	6.65	
Bklyn Edl 6s Jan. 1, 1924	102 1/2	103	6.50	
Do 7s Jan. 1, 1925	102 1/2	103	6.50	
Dia Mch 7 1/2s Nov. 1, 1923	107 1/2	107 1/2	6.85	
Du Mt 6s July 1, 1924	103 1/2	103 1/2	6.75	
E M St Ry 4 1/2s Jan. 1, 1924	61	65	7.50	
Do 6s Jan. 1, 1925	61	65	7.50	
Do 6s Jan. 1, 1926	61	65	7.50	
Cal Sig Oil 7s Apr. 1, 1924	104 1/2	104 1/2	6.50	
Ca R & P 1st 8s Apr. 1, 1924	89 1/2	92 1/2	6.50	
H. J. Heinz 7s Dec. 1, 1923	104 1/2	104 1/2	6.25	
Hood Rbk 7s Dec. 1, 1923	98 1/2	99 1/2	7.10	
In Cot Mills 7s Dec. 1, 1923	98	100	7.00	
Kenneb Cop 6s Dec. 1, 1923	105 1/2	105 1/2	6.00	
Lao Gas Lt 7s Jan. 1, 1924	99 1/2	100 1/2	6.95	
Minn G E Lt 6s Dec. 1, 1923	104 1/2	104 1/2	6.75	
Mo & Co 7 1/2s Sept. 1, 1924	104 1/2	104 1/2	6.75	
Nat Cl & St 8s Sept. 1, 1924	104 1/2	104 1/2	7.30	
Robert Gair 7s Jan. 1, 1924	97 1/2	98 1/2	7.15	
Seat Eln 5s Feb. 1, 1924	98	98	8.30	
Shawmut Mills 7s Oct. 1, 1923	104	105	6.20	
St Oil of Cal 7s Jan. 1, 1924	106 1/2	106 1/2	6.00	
do of NY 7s Jan. 2, 1924	104 1/2	104 1/2	7.15	
So Cal Edl 6s Feb. 1, 1924	101	102	8.35	
Do Trk Cr 7s Aug. 1, 1923	103 1/2	103 1/2	6.40	
Y-Cas Ch 7 1/2s Nov. 1, 1923	104 1/2	104 1/2	6.30	

UNIQUE PLAN FOR  
DISTRIBUTION OF  
COAL PROPOSED

Nation-Wide Organization of  
Dealers to Effect Big  
Saving

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 17.—Organization of the coal dealers of the country into a nation-wide distributive system along the lines of the telephone companies was urged at the recent Chamber of Commerce convention in Washington by W. R. Coyle, vice-president of Weston, Dodson & Co., and president of the Wholesale Coal Association.

"We would suggest," said Mr. Coyle, whose plan is outlined in today's Journal of Commerce, "that in the distribution of coal there be organized a complete production and distribution organization or group of organizations. Each one of these is to be a corporation following the lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and to enter, as certain cooperative stores did, every city and large town, electing to membership the most progressive and best located dealer in each. Make the dealer a partner in the entire enterprise. Buy an interest in his plant and sell him an interest in the production of the material he will merchandise. School him to follow a general merchandising plan. Make him a part proprietor and an interested owner in those mines which supply the stock on his counters."

Elimination of Waste  
"In our present scheme of organization there is a bigger waste of capital than anyone realizes. A consolidation of this kind means from 17 to 22 per cent of the capital now invested in production and distribution would be released for productive industry. The chance for promotion and a wider horizon, and the comfort and pleasure of this method will call to its ranks the most progressive men in each community. Under this plan the dealer's field becomes national; he has no local limitations. Ability, ideas and ideals will carry him into the district and national limelight. With the national limelight will come national responsibility and national reward."

"Among other benefits to be obtained from this plan are the elimination of waste from excessive concentrated credit losses (the maximum dissemination of the credit risk providing a reasonable basis for credit insurance); the uniform and simplified system of accounting, credits and collections, and the development through research of the best methods of preparation and utilization of the commodity we sell. An idea on preparation which has just been promulgated would have saved the American people on their anthracite coal bill alone \$1,500,000,000 since the first utilization of anthracite. These ideas must be hastened and they can be financed only by a company which has the maximum daily contact with the public, as well as the sure reward through its universal, complete mines-to-furnace program.

Lumber and Cement Included  
"In many states and towns the two or three dealers in coal and building material are being solicited by salesmen from 10 coal houses, a like number of cement companies, and a countless number of lumber salesmen, an army of 6200 men in all, and the business of the town will not pay the expenses even of these men in many cases. "Perhaps this idea will prove adaptable to the distribution of all bulk commodities, certainly all commodities which cannot be delivered in the manufacturer's package. Such commodities are not susceptible to national advertising unless distribution and production are under one control. Also the joining of lumber, cement and coal for economies of distribution may not be too far in the future."

ACQUISITION OF  
POWER PROPERTIES

The Commonwealth Power Corporation has been formed to acquire ownership of all power and light properties of the Commonwealth Power Railway & Light Company. All of the preferred and common stock of the corporation comes into the treasury of the Commonwealth Power Railway & Light Company either directly or through its subsidiary, the Union Railway Gas & Electric Company, thereby conserving the equity ownership of the present stockholders.

Steps have been taken toward funding a larger part of the floating indebtedness of the Commonwealth Power Railway & Light Company, and details of a plan are now being considered by which its 6 per cent preferred stock and outstanding scrip may be exchanged for 6 per cent preferred stock of the Commonwealth Power Corporation with the view to inaugurating the payment of cash dividends.

MINES IDLE TEN  
YEARS REOPENING

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico (By Mail).—The State of Chihuahua is getting back to pre-revolutionary prosperity, according to a report issued by American Consul J. B. Stewart. The report states that 25 old mining companies have begun to redevelop their properties or have already begun shipping ores. These mines have been idle for more than 10 years. Some of the ores are smelted here, but practically all of them go to the United States, by way of El Paso, for smelting. Locally, things have improved recently, the report states. Plate glass fronts are being installed in several stores; a number of small stores, most of them brick, are in process of construction, and many adobe and brick houses are being built, it is said.

## Where Brokers Rise Early

Daylight saving laws may be popular in the east—particularly in New York and Illinois—but not to such a noticeable extent in San Diego, at least with stock brokers and their employees. The reason for the unpopularity of "moving the clock ahead" is, in fact, that local brokers operate on the hours of the New York stock exchange and the Chicago grain market. California's time, minus the daylight saving feature, is ahead of that of the east.

With the recent change from standard to daylight saving time the brokers and their forces have been compelled to "open shop" here at 8 a. m. for the New York and 8:30 for the Chicago markets, and, according to the statement of a prominent broker: "must keep these weird hours until fall arrives." In line with brokers and their staffs, the traders also are required to be on the job at the same "weird hour" if they would take advantage of opening prices and get the full benefit of the day's trading. The local brokers, however, announce that it is necessary for him to arise at 4 a. m. in order to be at his office to catch the first ticker report. The other end of the day and the San Diegoan interested in the market "gets off" sufficiently early to still have almost a complete day ahead.

KEEP POLITICS  
OUT OF FEDERAL  
RESERVE SYSTEM

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., May 16.—Bankers of the country must rally to the support of the federal reserve system if they wish to prevent it from becoming enmeshed in self-serving politics. Thomas E. MoAdams, president of the American Bankers Association, declared today in an address before the Missouri State Bankers Association convention.

"Unless bankers give careful consideration to the present situation confronting the federal reserve system, he said, "there is grave danger that we will go through the same experience as in 1911 and 1913, when the first and second banks of the United States were legislated out of existence through the ignorance of the people of the United States as to the real facts."

There have been many exaggerated statements as to the expenses of the Federal Reserve System, Mr. MoAdams declared, and many misrepresentations as to the policies of the banks have been circulated. Even bankers, he said, injured the system at times by telling their customers that the Federal Reserve Bank will not permit them to make certain loans.

While such practices may keep the individual banker from getting in wrong with his customers when he is forced to deny them loans, Mr. MoAdams said, it is unfair to the entire membership, for no federal reserve bank in the country is authorized to direct what loans a bank shall or shall not make, "any more than the banker himself dictates to a merchant what people he shall or shall not sell goods to."

RUBBER PRODUCT  
THREE TIMES AS  
BUOYANT AS CORK

ANTWERP (Special Correspondence).—By his invention of Onazote, Charles L. Marshall has produced something entirely new in rubber manufactures. Onazote is a vulcanized rubber product, highly expanded by gas under pressure, the result giving the lightest solid that has been produced of an anti-sponge nature, non-absorbent, impervious to water, and three times as buoyant as cork. As a non-conductor of heat and cold it is unsurpassed, and tests, made by the National Physical Laboratory, make it appear that Onazote has a big future.

A 4-inch Onazote ball weighing four ounces resiliently supported a load of 32,000 pounds, when compressed to a thickness of 1/4 inch. Disks of Onazote aggregating three inches in thickness by four inches in diameter supported a load of 14,500 pounds, when depressed to a thickness of 1-3 inch. When the load was released the recovery was complete, an action approaching the properties of air.

There should be a big future for Onazote, it is understood that factories for its wholesale manufacture are being completed in the north of London. At present, however, there is little likelihood of its coming on the market because large government contracts must be fulfilled.

PRICE INCREASE  
HELPS FEDERAL  
MINING COMPANY

NEW YORK, May 17.—Federal Mining & Smelting Company officials say the increase in quarterly preferred dividend from 1 to 1 1/4 per cent is due, in a large measure, to increase in the price of lead, of which their company is a large producer. Lead continues to go well into consumption, and it is expected the building industry will absorb large quantities this summer.

Federal also produces zinc and silver, both of which metals have recently advanced in price. Stocks of zinc on hand May 1 last were equal to six weeks' consumption at present monthly rate.

## CITIES SERVICE ISSUES

Quoted by Henry L. Doherty & Co., Boston

	FM	Asked
Common stock	282	234
Common stock (bankers' shs.)	23 1/2	24
Preferred stock	8 1/2	8 1/2
Preference B stock	5 1/2	6 1/2
Series B debentures	134	
Series C debentures	35	
Series D debentures	31	
Empire Gas and Fuel 6s '24	100 1/2	94
do 5s '24	100 1/2	
do 4s '24	100 1/2	
do 3 1/2s '24	96 1/2	

All ex-dividends.

MORE ACCURATE  
TRADE CENSUS IS  
AIM OF NEW PLAN

Illinois Manufacturers Believe  
Statistical Basis Should Be on  
Terms of Production

CHICAGO, May 16.—That the present industrial census plan does not permit of accurate comparisons of imports was asserted in a draft of a new plan which the Illinois Manufacturers Association has presented to Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Removing Guess Work  
"A mere examination of statistics of imports for 1920 and 1921," it is asserted in a report from the association, "shows numerous cases where the units of quantity have doubled and the monetary comparison shows a decrease in trade. In some cases the comparison shows a decrease in trade. In some cases the variation has been as much as 200 per cent."

The new plan, it is represented, "will take the tariff out of the realm of guesswork and prejudice," besides giving the United States Government in case of war essential information on industrial resources which it does not now possess. The association maintains that "a census statistics of manufacture can be made of enormous value to America's industries at practically no increase of cost."

The plan "is premised on the theory that the dollar is not the correct unit to employ" as a measuring index "to gauge all industry's vital trade statistics." It is recommended that statistics be based on quantity of production as the primary unit—pounds, yards, gallons or pairs, for example—with dollars as supplementary information.

Use of Industrial Terms  
Another measure of an industry's output in time of national defense, according to the recommendations, is the number of key machines operated. By key machine is meant the machine used in industry more than any other, as the furnace in a glass factory or the kiln in a pottery.

The plan was evolved by George R. Meyer, chairman of the committee of the association, and was unanimously approved by the board of directors. Mr. Meyer said he discussed the plan with Assistant Secretary of Commerce C. H. Huston and Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the tariff commission. The recommendations have also been submitted to Chairman Martin B. Madden of the House Committee on Appropriations, to the members of the House Committee on Ways and Means and to the Senate Committee on Finance.

## CRUDE OIL STOCKS FIGURES

Pipe line and tank farm crude oil stocks as of the Rockies increased 7,763,000 barrels in April, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

DAIRY EXCHANGE  
TO CELEBRATE  
ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK, May 16.—Wholesale butter, cheese and egg merchants who compose the New York Mercantile Exchange will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their organization at the Hotel Astor on May 24 and 25. Officials of other exchanges throughout the United States and men of national prominence have been invited. A "golden jubilee" banquet will be held on the evening of the second day.

The Mercantile Exchange includes dairy produce dealers in the metropolitan district, and many merchants in other states who are listed as non-resident members. Prices here are regulated almost wholly by the sales made on the exchange, and throughout the United States its quotations are looked on as indicating the latest state of the market for dairy products. The exchange started in 1872 under the name of the Butter and Egg Exchange, and after three years the name was changed to the American Exchange of New York. In 1880, five years later, a vigorous drive was started to make the institution a really representative one. Its name was again changed, this time to the Butter, Cheese and Egg Exchange, but two years afterward this title was abandoned for the present one.

The president of the exchange is Julius D. Maher. He has served in this capacity continuously for 13 years, and under his administration the institution has grown to large proportions, sales last year totaling about \$175,000,000.

CAR SALES HOLD  
DESPITE HIGHER  
GASOLINE PRICE

DETROIT, May 17.—Automobile manufacturers declare increased gasoline prices have not affected sales of motor vehicles in the past, and the opinion is that the recent advances in gas prices will be of small moment to the motor industry. President MacAuley of the Packard Motor Car Company says he sees no evidence that the increases thus far made have affected Packard sales. President Hastings of Hupp Motor observes that the call of buying public's appetite for automobiles has not been lessened in the past by gasoline price swings.

President Pulcher of the Federal Motor Truck Company declares that increased truck operating costs, due to possible further advances in gasoline, will still be many times offset by other cost advantages of truck transportation.

## SUGAR BEET SOWINGS

A cable to Willett & Gray of New York from F. O. Licht, European sugar expert, says the beet sowings in Europe are estimated at 1,542,000 hectares, compared with 1,345,000 a year ago. This is an increase of only about 1.3 per cent.

ACTION TAKEN TO  
EXTEND RUSSIAN  
LOAN AGREEMENT

Bankers' Committee Is Working  
Through State Department  
to Protect Interests

NEW YORK, May 17.—The bankers' committee representing the participants in the \$50,000,000 6 1/2 per cent three-year credit loan of the Imperial Russian Government, floated in this country in 1916, are taking definite action through the State Department to protect the interests involved as a result of the default, and have issued notice that it is asking an 18 months' extension of the deposit agreement which expires June 30, 1922.

The committee has been in close touch with the State Department in connection with claims of holders of the Russian 6 1/2s in default, and it is considered probable that the United States Government, in event that it should formally recognize a government in Russia, would insist that some provision be made for the payment of American losses in that country. Holders of about three-quarters of all participation certificates in the 6 1/2 per cent Russian credit loan have deposited their certificates with the committee under the protective agreement of July 1, 1919, the period of which is expected to be extended to Jan. 1, 1924.

ATLANTIC, GULF'S  
SPECIAL MEETING

President Mooney of the Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, in a letter to stockholders says the special meeting scheduled for May 23 has been called "not for purpose of authorizing new financing, but rather to make available very much better and more advantageous terms in connection with creation of \$1,800,000 6 per cent five-year bonds and a mortgage upon steel tank steamships Agwistone and Agwismith."

## COPPER ROOFINGS POPULAR

The American Brass Company, of which the Anaconda Copper Company owns 99 per cent, is now taking the major part of Anaconda's copper metal production. Anaconda officials say the demand for copper roofings is exceeding expectations.

Are You in Close  
Personal Touch  
with Your Banker?

IN the rapid expansion  
of banking institutions  
there is often lost that intimate  
personal touch between bank-  
er and depositor so valuable  
in financial intercourse.

Throughout its one hundred and thirty years of service the officials of this bank have endeavored to direct its growth along the lines of greatest strength without sacrificing the helpful, personal contact which has always characterized its relations with its customers.

Today the National Union Bank is strong enough to further the interests of its largest depositor efficiently and judiciously, and yet the smallest depositor finds here a readiness to help and an eagerness to serve which mark this bank as peculiarly his own.

National Union Bank  
Boston



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## FOHL HAS BROWNS TRAVELING FAST

St. Louis Showing Up Even Better in Field and on Mound Than at Bat, Leader Says

"Don't hold the notion that the Browns are up near the top because their hitting is extra good," said Lee Fohl, manager of the St. Louis Browns, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The truth is, the batting is not what it should be, while the pitching and fielding have been of the highest order. On paper, of course, the team has shown up wonderfully at bat; but look at the left-on-base record of recent games and you will see that hits have not been coming as often as they should in the pines."

It seemed strange to hear the pilot of a club which is calculated to give the champion New York Highlanders their greatest battle—which boasts such names in its roster as George H. Sisler and Kenneth Williams, home run king of the May—discussing so on the abilities of his team. For the Browns, according to popular opinion and the records, are a club of hard-hitters all down the line—Tobin, Gerber, Sisler, Williams, Severide, Shorten or Jacobson, Ellerbe, McManus are an array against whom a game is never safe. But the manager knows, if anyone does, and when he says his players are not hitting as he would like in the pines, and that it is, rather, good pitching and fielding that keeps his team in the race, he talks from the wisdom of 14 seasons' managerial experience. The failure to bunch their hits properly, he explained, will probably not last beyond the early stages of the race, and it is a circumstance in all events for which the players cannot be blamed.

"Sometimes a home run counts a lot, even with no one on base," Fohl said. "We have won some games that way, which helps out until the boys start hitting collectively. As for the work they are doing in the field, I am not on record as saying there is not a better second base combination in baseball than Gerber and McManus. They team up to perfection and each one is an individual star. Of course Sisler is having the best year he ever had, all things considered—hitting in the 400 class, leading in stolen bases and in fielding his position. Why, in the series at Philadelphia he went through four games with a batting average of .773."

"Ellerbe, who used to be with Washington, is at third, alternating sometimes with Arlington, who now acts as coach along with Leifeld, the old Pittsburgh pitcher—who, they say, worked for 10 years in the National League without losing a single game in Boston. The catching staff measures up to the rest of the outfit, with Severide doing most of the work. Billings and Collins sharing the rest of it. "We have four exceptionally good pitchers in Shocker, Davis, Bayne and Van Gilder. Shocker and Davis are veterans pitching great ball, while Bayne has been with the team three years. Like Van Gilder, Bayne came from Tulsa in the Texas League, which also sent us McManus. McManus, by the way, started in as a first baseman, then went over to third before he found his place on the right side of second. Going back to the pitchers—Van Gilder lost a hard game Saturday, when he held the Athletics to seven hits and they turned these into seven runs, enough to beat us because we had seven men left on bases!"

"As far as winning the American League pennant race goes I have nothing to say, except that the players are showing the right attitude. Winning games as they go along and letting tomorrow take care of itself. Of the teams we have met, Cleveland appears somewhat weaker than last year. We took six out of nine from the Indians in the west; last season we beat them in only five games out of 22. I believe Cleveland gained a great first baseman in the McInnis deal, but at the same time they gave up some pretty good ball players. All this talk about "Why don't managers buy stars" is ridiculous. The only club that seems able to get what it wants is New York, and the club that it gets it from is Boston. Personally, as far as I am able to see we shall go through the season with the same roster as at present, with no substitute material in Shorten and Durst, a former Beaumont Texas leaguer. "Baseball changes every five or six years. Once it was pitching and air-tight fielding that counted for almost everything, with base-running strategy held high by managers. Today there is more percentage in batting than in anything else. That is the reason that teams which have fast base runners do not send them off to steal very often, but prefer to rely on the hitters behind them."

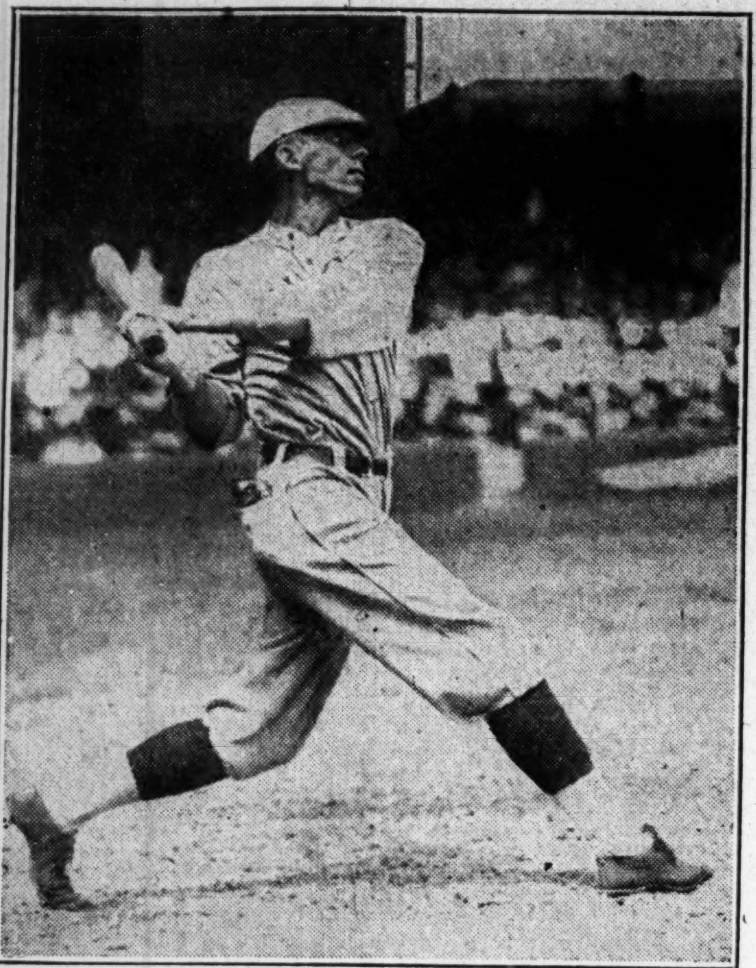
## BLANCHET OF FRANCE WINS UNOFFICIALLY

PARIS, May 17 (By The Associated Press).—Georges Blanchet, of France, is unofficially declared winner of the annual balloon race for the Grand Prix of the Aero Club of France, having landed near Bordeaux, 245 miles from the Tuilleries Gardens, where the race was started on Sunday afternoon. He won the Grand Prix in 1908-09-10.

Lieut. E. de Muyter of Belgium, winner of the Gordon Bennett balloon race in the United States in 1920, finished fifth among the 11 starters, with a distance of 210 miles. It appears that he lost the premier honors when his daring plan to cross the Gulf of Gascony to Spain was frustrated by shifting winds.

ARGENTINE POLOISTS LOSE

LONDON, May 16.—The Argentine polo team, in England for a series of matches, underwent its second defeat today at the hands of the Victoria Club team, which scored a 7-to-4 victory on the Hurlingham grounds. The South American team consisted of John Nelson, Paul, Lacey and Traill.



Kenneth Williams, St. Louis American Baseball Club

## MISS RYAN NEARLY LOSES IN SINGLES

BRUSSELS, May 16 (By The Associated Press).—Both Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California and Suzanne Lenglen, world's woman tennis champion, survived today's rounds of the international hard-court championship tournament here, the French star sweeping through two love sets against her opponent, Mrs. Dupont.

Miss Ryan defeated Mrs. Peacock of India, 1-6, 8-6, 6-2, thus reaching the semi-finals. Manuel Alonso of Spain defeated Van Lennep of Holland, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, and Mrs. Satterthwaite of England won over Miss Bourgeois of France, 1-6, 6-0. Mishu of Rumania eliminated the 17-year-old French schoolboy, Lacoste, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Lenglen and Alonso were favorites and both won their games easily, and while Alonso's score was not as impressive as the French champion's, he defeated Van Lennep as effectively as the French woman disposed of Mrs. Dupont, the Belgian champion.

Miss Lenglen's service was so puzzling that her opponent for the most part returned it into the net or outside. She played for the back lines and her placements were so closely drawn that several times even the umpires were puzzled.

Miss Ryan was slow to get started against Mrs. Peacock. She lost the first set, but overcame her and won within a point of losing the second set and the match. Mrs. Peacock tired in the last set and had a long series of netting, practically defeating herself.

Mrs. Satterthwaite easily defeated Miss Bourgeois.

Alonso (Spanish), Cohet (French), Aeschlimann (Swiss), and Van Den Benden (Belgian), and Michu (Rumanian) have qualified for the semi-finals in the men's singles.

Miss Lenglen has not lost a game in the four stages of the singles played thus far. Mrs. Dupont only made nine points against her in the first set of today's match and five in the second. The match lasted 15 minutes.

Mrs. Cecile Leitch, the present golf champion, defeated Mrs. Granger Harford in the third round, 8 and 7. V. Miss Edith Leitch, the champion's sister, defeated Miss Latham, 5 and 4, and Miss Joyce Wethered won her match with Miss Phyllis Read, 6 and 4.

Miss Winn also was victorious in the fourth round, defeating Mrs. Johnston, 6 and 5. Other results of the fourth round were: Miss Dastin defeated Miss Scroggie, 4 and 3. Mrs. Bond defeated Miss Edith Leitch, 1 up, and Miss Cecile Leitch, the champion, defeated Mrs. Cautley, 3 and 2.

FAST TIME BY MURPHY

LOS ANGELES, May 17.—James Murphy, Los Angeles automobile race driver, negotiated two laps on the Beverly Hills speedway at an average speed of 120.3 miles an hour, according to six spot watches which timed him. Officials of the speedway declared it was the first time a two-mile per minute gait had ever been made on a circular course. The car is the one Murphy intends to drive in the Indianapolis sweepstakes on Decoration Day.

NAVY ENTERS RACE

NEW YORK, May 17.—The official entries of the University of Washington and United States Naval Academy crews for the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie June 26 was announced today. Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Columbia previously had entered.

## Hawaiian Branch Backs Kahānamōkū

HONOLULU, T. H., May 17 (By The Associated Press).—The Hawaiian branch of the A. A. U. today threw down the gauntlet to the national body in the controversy over Duke P. Kahānamōkū and his varnish advertisement, and refused to obey the national body's mandate to declare the Hawaiian sprint swimming champion a professional. The local organization's decision was unanimous.

The Hawaiian A. A. U. in announcing its resolve declared that when Kahānamōkū appeared in magazine advertising columns as endorsing a brand of varnish as good for surf boards, he did nothing to invoke the A. A. U. ban. Kahānamōkū as a swimmer, comes under A. A. U. jurisdiction, said Honolulu officials, but as a surfboard rider he is indulging in the private pastime with which the A. A. U. has nothing to do.

John Weissmuller, of the Illinois Athletic Club, arrived yesterday to participate in swimming events. His manager, declared Weissmuller, will accept the decision of the local officials and is willing to race Kahānamōkū either in tank or in open water.

## IOWA UNEXPECTEDLY DEFEATS WISCONSIN

AN unexpected upset that practically eliminated University of Wisconsin from championship baseball aspirations was caused by University of Iowa here yesterday, the Hawkeyes defeating the Badgers 8 to 6. It was the first "Big Ten" victory in five starts for the locals, and the third defeat in seven for the visitors. Two hits, two bases on balls and poor fielding by the Badgers gave the Hawkeyes five runs in the second inning. Wisconsin tried out a new pitcher, J. M. Pickford, but had to send P. A. Hoffman '23 to the rescue because of the new player's wildness. Hits were kept scattered by G. H. Frohwein '22, Iowa's leading hurler.

Frohwein, with two hits and a run, aided in the Iowa attack, while G. A. Draper '22, third baseman, led with two three-base hits and two runs. The score by innings:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Iowa..... 0 5 0 1 1 0 1 0 X-3 9  
Wisconsin..... 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 6-7 4  
Batteries—Frohwein and Barrett; Pickford, Hoffman and Barry.

PRESIDENT'S HORSE WINS

WASHINGTON, May 16.—President and Mrs. Harding today saw the President's prize sorrel, Harbell, win the blue ribbon for thoroughbred saddle horses at the Washington horse show over 15 entries in that class. The first prize, a silver plate, was presented to the winner's owner while the grand stand applauded. Second prize in this class went to a black sorrel belonging to Dr. Shirley Carter of Warrington, Va. President Harding walked into the ring and shook hands with the judges and other officials of the show. Harbell was ridden by Lieut. Elmer H. McCreary, of Fort Myer, Va.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Francisco	24	17	.585
Vernon	21	15	.583
Los Angeles	21	20	.512
Salt Lake City	18	16	.500
Oakland	21	21	.500
Seattle	20	20	.500
Sacramento	17	25	.405
Portland	14	22	.389

RESULTS TUESDAY

Vernon 5, San Francisco 3.  
Seattle 11, Salt Lake City 8.  
Portland 8, Sacramento 5.  
Oakland 8, Los Angeles 8 (called in 14th).

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Joseph	23	6	.821
Sioux City	17	12	.586
Wichita	17	12	.586
Oklahoma City	13	16	.448
Tulsa	13	17	.433
Omaha	12	18	.400
Des Moines	12	19	.387
Denver	11	19	.367

RESULTS TUESDAY

Wichita 7, Tulsa 6.  
Omaha at Des Moines (postponed).

## Schaefer Leading by a Small Margin

Champion Defeats Cochran in First Block of Billiard Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 17.—Mastery of close nursing and brilliant use of masse shots to break out of the tangles resulting from close play won for Jacob Schaefer of this city, defender, against Walter Cochran of San Francisco, challenger, in the first block of the 1500 point match for the world's championship in 18.2 ball line billiards at Orchestra Hall here last night. The score was Schaefer 500, Cochran 421 in 15 innings.

Schaefer will resume play tonight with the two white balls hugging the head rail and the red six inches to the right and four inches out. His cue ball is in the middle position.

Averages were low, but the play was crowded with events. Schaefer drew three ciphers in a row beginning at the eighth, an unusual performance for a champion. He marked up five ciphers in all. Cochran ran two successive zeros, had a total of four and scored only five points in six innings beginning with the fourth. The high run was 202 made by Schaefer. Cochran's best was 97, made on his last turn at the table.

There was little to distinguish between the styles of play used by the rivals. Schaefer had the advantage of more delicate cue work at close quarters, but Cochran was fully his equal at three cushion and rail nursing.

Cochran won the bank, picked the white ball and missed the opening shot, leaving a set-up for Schaefer. The champion's second shot was a tough side rail line-up, and he missed a cross-table bank. The match began with a series of bank-shot misfires, as attempts at this variety of attack failed consistently up to the middle innings for both contestants. Cochran finally got the combination and played this class of shot better than Schaefer.

On the second turn the balls ran open for Cochran, but he settled down to a steady rail nursing game, running to 38 without a single tie-up. At 72 he missed a masse attempt. Schaefer came to the table and ran 79, missing a masse off a freeze to the red ball. Every shot up to 25 was a problem in itself. Schaefer continued his run of 202. He ran his first 50 in 11 minutes, his second 50 in seven minutes, his third 10 in minutes and stopped after a total lapse of 34 minutes. It was speedy shooting. He missed an easy one-cushion break shot at the head rail.

The run coming in the thirteenth brought Schaefer into the lead for the first time, 340 to 248. Cochran came back strongly with runs of 76 and 97, but the Chicago boy went out with 75 and 85. The averages were 33 1-3 for Schaefer and 28 1-15 for Cochran. The winner used 31 masse shots as compared to 24 for the loser.

Score by innings: Jacob Schaefer—1 79 0 1 0 20 3 0 0 0 8 26 202 75 85—500. Innings—15 29 31 76 97 21 75 85—248. Walter Cochran—1 75 85 21 76 97 21 75 85—248. Referee—A. G. Cutler, New York.

PENN TRACK COACH DECIDES TO SEND 12

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Coach Ansel Robertson of the University of Pennsylvania track team said today that he had decided to start only 12 men in the intercollegiate May 26 and 27 at Cambridge. They are: H. B. Lewis '23 in the sprint, C. Temple '23 or '24 in the mile, Capt. L. A. Brown '22, George F. Meredith '23, E. W. McMullin '23 in the middle distances; G. C. Powers '24 in the hurdles, and S. J. Needs '24, Seymour Frank '22, G. F. Bronder '24, W. C. Hamer '24, A. M. Rose '24 and F. S. T. Chow '22 in the field events.

Robertson has not yet decided about his long distance runners, D. W. Head '23 and J. D. Head '22. He was doubtful, he said, if either would run. The team, which had been resting since the Cornell meet Saturday, started practice today for the intercollegiate.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	20	12	.625
St. Louis	16	11	.593
Pittsburgh	15	12	.556
Chicago	14	13	.519
Baltimore	11	13	.454
Cincinnati	11	15	.423
Boston	12	18	.400
Philadelphia	8	17	.320

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 7, Pittsburgh 5 (12 innings).  
Chicago 3, New York 2.  
Philadelphia vs. St. Louis (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.  
Brooklyn at St. Louis.  
New York at Pittsburgh.  
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

BRaves COME THROUGH

PITTSBURGH, May 16.—Boston battled its way to a hard-earned decision over Pittsburgh, tying the score in the ninth and scoring the winning runs in the twelfth, on Cruise's double with one out, followed by a base on balls, Holke's single and Ford's sacrifice fly. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 2-6 8  
Boston 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0-6 5 3  
Batteries—Marquard, Watson, Miller and O'Neill; Morrison, Cooper and Mattox. Gooch. Winning pitcher—Miller. Losing pitcher—Cooper. Umpire—Rigler and McCormick. Time—2h. 18m.

CHEEVES BEATS GIANTS AGAIN

CHICAGO, May 16.—Cheeves, for the second time in the season, registered a victory over the world champion Giants. The score of today's game was 3 to 2. New York bunching four of its six hits in the first inning, but failing to counter the Cubs' early start. As at St. Louis, the Giants have broken even in their four-game series. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 X-3 8  
New York 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-2 8 0  
Batteries—Cheeves and O'Farrell; Toney and Snyder. Umpires—Klem and Sentella. Time—1h. 37m.

## WALES FOOTBALL TEAM UNBEATEN

International Rugby Season of 1921-22 Finds England, Last Year's Champions, Second

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON (Special Correspondence).—The International Rugby football season that has closed may have left support to the opinion that the unqualified success of England's representative team in 1920-21 was partially due to the post-war weakness of the other sides in the tournament; but it cannot be called wholly unsatisfactory from the Englishman's point of view. Last season, of course, England won the championship and defeated all her opponents in so doing, but this season Wales carried off the honors, and England finished second on the list. The Welshmen did not lose any of their matches, although held to a draw by Scotland, whereas England made a disastrous start to the season by sustaining a crushing defeat at the hands of Wales and later could do no more than draw against France at Twickenham.

The French fifteen, a dashing, quick-thinking combination, with one of the safest of fullbacks in Jean Clément, commenced brightly, but lost form toward the end of the season and finished up last in the final standing. The strides made by Rugby football in France in recent years have been phenomenal and the French team—runner-up in the championship last year—has demanded full respect from all sides. It has met this season. It would certainly have done better had it been less impetuous. For instance, in the Anglo-French match, the Frenchmen nullified their obvious superiority by failing to observe the rules, with the result that England gained points from free-kicks.

Scotland, her fine pack of forwards gallantly led by C. M. Usher, and Ireland, which wound up the season with a surprise win against France, expected more, but less satisfactory seasons, finishing third and fourth respectively; indeed, all difficulties considered, the Irishmen deserve credit for improvement. The Welsh forwards of 1921-22 must be regarded as one of the best and most evenly-balanced packs that has represented the principality, but such praise cannot be bestowed upon the men behind the scrum, who compared unfavorably with many Welsh rear divisions of the past. The side had the advantage of not being disturbed by many changes of personnel after the rout of England early in the season.

The English team, considerably altered after its inaugural débacle at Cardiff, did not give complete satisfaction, especially forward, although the play of the pack in the second half of the game against Scotland was a fine sight to behold. Needless to say, W. J. Davies, the English captain, and his fellow halfback, C. A. Kershaw, had a great deal to do with England's victories. Davies was not in the team at least at Cardiff, but, with the forwards so dominated, it is very doubtful whether his presence would have made much difference to the result. C. N. Lowe, who has been "capped" for England on 21 occasions, was again the most powerful factor in the three-quarter line. The satisfactory filling of the center positions was almost as great a difficulty as finding a suitable fullback.

Of course, the Rugby season containing much more than international matches, but there is not space here to comment on the many club teams which are the backbone of the game. Probably the best of England's teams was the fast, strenuous, polished G. H. P. team, with its strong contingent of South African students. Blackheath, the oldest of all Rugby clubs, did not have a particularly successful season. Of the Welsh clubs, Newport was perhaps the strongest. As regards Oxford and Cambridge universities, their records, spread over their serious training period, were identical, but honors must go to the former, which won the intervarsity match at Twickenham last December. The following are the results of games in the international tournament:

France and Scotland drew, 3-3, at Paris. Wales defeated England, 28-6, at Cardiff. Scotland and Wales drew, 9-9, at Edinburgh. England defeated Ireland, 12-3, at Dublin. England and France drew, 11-11, at Twickenham. Scotland defeated Ireland, 6-3, at Edinburgh. Wales defeated Ireland, 11-5, at Swansea. England defeated Scotland, 11-5, at Twickenham. Wales defeated France, 11-3, at Paris. Ireland defeated France, 8-3, at Dublin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	18	10	.643
Newark	18	11	.619
Rochester	16	12	.571
Buffalo	14	15	.483
Jersey City	13	15	.464
Syracuse	12	16	.429
Reading	12	17	.414
Newark	11	18	.379

RESULTS TUESDAY

Toronto 3, Jersey City 1.  
Newark 13, Syracuse 10.  
Rochester 7, Reading 1.  
Baltimore 11, Buffalo 3.

GAMES TODAY

Jersey City at Toronto (two games).  
Newark at Buffalo.  
Baltimore at Rochester.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Fitchburg 1, Hartford 0.  
New Haven 10, Waterbury 7.  
Springfield 9, Pittsfield 7.

## Expert Golfer Has Hard Time to Flub

Bad Shots to Order in Steel Shaft Test—Wood Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 17.—How difficult it is for an expert golfer to make a bad shot as contrasted with the proneness of the duffer to hit the ball poorly was demonstrated at the trial of steel-shafted clubs by Robert G. MacDonald, the long-driving Chicago professional, at the Edgewater Golf Club.

It took MacDonald some time to hit the ball anywhere but in the exact center of the face of the club after Albert R. Gates, president of the Western Golf Association, had requested that the ball be hit off the toe and the heel of the club to help in the decision to be announced today as to whether the steel shaft is a mechanical aid in making good shots from poor strokes.

MacDonald carefully soled his club to hit the ball on the toe of the driver, but when the stroke had been made and no better than an average of 200 yards with a steel shaft, and every spectator seemed to believe him when he said the club could never make a club go well.

The trial of the steel-shafted golf club by the Western Golf Association was finished yesterday and the verdict of the jury, composed of the executive committee of the W. G. A., as to their eligibility is expected today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	20	11	.643
St. Louis	19	11	.633
Detroit	15	15	.500
Philadelphia	14	14	.500
Cleveland	14	16	.467
Boston	12	14	.462
Chicago	12	17	.412
Washington	12	19	.387

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Louis 6, Boston 5 (innings).  
New York 3, Cleveland 0.  
Detroit 4, Washington 2.  
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 6.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.  
Cleveland at New York.  
Philadelphia at Washington.  
Detroit at Washington.

BROWNS WIN IN ELEVENTH

It took St. Louis 11 innings to register a victory in the first game of its series here yesterday, two runs for the visitors in the final frame and one for the Red Sox making the final outcome 6 to 5. Shocker, who went the distance for the Browns, pitched well, keeping the locals' hits scattered in the main; while Manager Duffy used Quinn and Karr in an effort to stop the hard-hitting westerners. Williams had a great day with the doubles and two singles. He tied the score in the eighth, running home from second when Severide grounded to 5. In the eleventh Williams started the winning rally. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R H E  
St. Louis 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 1-5 11 1  
Boston 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0-5 12 2  
Batteries—Shocker and Severide; Quinn, Karr and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Karr. Umpires—Nallin and Moriarty. Time—2h. 25m.

INDIANS ARE SHUT OUT

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cleveland was shut out for the opening game of the series at New York. Hoyt holding all his opponents hitless with the exception of McInnis and O'Neill, the former getting two singles and the latter three. The Highlanders were unable to make only six hits off Coveleskie, all for one base. A pass to Baker, singles by Miller and Pipp and Wood's rumble accounted for the scores in the first and ninth. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 11  
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 2 5 2  
Batteries—Hoyt and Owens; Coveleskie and O'Neill. Umpires—Shaw, Chiles and Walsh. Time—1h. 37m.

COBB-VEACH PAIR TOO GOOD

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Cobb with two doubles and a single



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WASHINGTON HAS  
HALF GAME LEADMeets Missouri This Week at  
Columbia in Important Contests

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASEBALL			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Washington	8	2	.800
Nebraska	7	3	.700
Kansas	7	3	.700
Missouri	3	5	.375
Oklahoma	3	5	.375
Kansas State	1	6	.143
Iowa State	1	7	.125

AMES, Ia., May 17 (Special)—This week may either decide the Missouri Valley Conference baseball race or tie it into a knot that will take the rest of the season to undo. All three of the first-division teams, Washington, Nebraska and Kansas, play nine in the lower division. A break on the part of any of the three will probably put that team out of the race for first position.

Washington runs the greatest danger of an upset, for the team must go to Columbia to meet Missouri, a team that has already given them some trouble. Early in the season Missouri played Washington to a 4-to-4 tie in 10 innings. Later Washington took two contests from the Tigers, but one was by a margin of a single run. If Washington loses both games and Nebraska and Kansas each win from Iowa State and Oklahoma respectively, the first-named will be thrown into third place.

The games during the past week saw the three leaders fall slightly in the percentage column, but hold their relative positions. Washington, Nebraska and Kansas each lost one game. Missouri, slightly behind, averaged by breaking even with Kansas in a two-game series. The first encounter went to Missouri, 6 to 5, and was won only by two timely hits in the last half of the ninth.

Early last week Washington and Nebraska met in what would have been a crucial series if the two games had not been decided. Nebraska won from St. Louis to Ames, where it won two games Friday and Saturday, the first 7 to 5, and the second 7 to 6. In both games Iowa State had the better of the argument until the last inning or two. C. G. Smaha '24 of Nebraska hit a home run in each game. The Iowa State defeats put it once more in the bottom position.

Washington will take a passive part in the race after this week, as the series with Missouri ends its schedule. The leaders have played a consistently good game throughout the season, losing only two games, one to Iowa State and the other to Nebraska.

ILLINOIS DEFEATS  
CHICAGO AT TENNIS

URBANA, Ill., May 16 (Special)—Displaying clever form after poor work all spring, the University of Illinois tennis team won a meet from the Chicago University here this afternoon, taking all of the singles and one of the two sets of doubles.

Two of the singles matches brought out the best tennis that has been seen here this season. M. K. Dubach '24 of Illinois and M. Deswarte '23 of Chicago went three sets before the Illinois man was declared winner. Deswarte won the first set 6-1 and looked like an easy winner. Dubach came back and won the second set handily by a 6-3 score. The last set was a fight every game, Dubach winning 8-6.

P. K. Myers '22 of Illinois defeated J. A. Frankenstein '22, the Chicago star in three sets. He won the first 7-5 but lost the second 3-6. He then kept the Chicago man deep in the court in the last set and won 6-3.

H. G. Gates '23 and L. E. Evans won the only sets for Chicago when they defeated W. B. Storer '22 and J. C. Webb '22 in the doubles. The summary:

## SINGLES

M. K. Dubach, Illinois, defeated M. Deswarte '23, Chicago, 1-6, 6-3, 8-6.

P. K. Myers, Illinois, defeated J. A. Frankenstein, Chicago, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4.

H. G. Gates and L. E. Evans, Chicago, defeated W. B. Storer and J. C. Webb, Illinois, 6-4, 6-4.

## DOUBLES

L. K. Brown and M. K. Dubach, Illinois, defeated J. A. Frankenstein and A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, 6-3, 6-3.

H. G. Gates and L. E. Evans, Chicago, defeated W. B. Storer and J. C. Webb, Illinois, 6-4, 6-4.

## SHEA MADE VARSITY COACH

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 17.—The position of varsity basketball and track coaches at the University of Pittsburgh, made vacant by the resignation of Andrew Kerr, who goes to Leland Stanford Jr. University, have been filled by the Athletic Council. Dr. H. C. Carlson '20, being made baseball coach and Frank J. Shea '21, track coach. Dr. Carlson had previously been elected freshman football coach, and will combine the two positions. Dr. Carlson won a total of nine letters while at the university, being awarded the insignia for football in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918; baseball in 1916 and 1917; and basketball in 1915, 1916, and 1917. He successfully coached the Pitt freshman basketball team in 1920. Shea, who has been assistant track coach, is moved up to varsity track coach, and he will assume the reins next year. Shea won his track letters in 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 and was captain of the 1919 team. He is the most famous track athlete ever developed in western Pennsylvania, his record of 47-3-18 in the quarter mile, made at the National Intercollegiate Meet in Philadelphia in 1918, putting him on a pinnacle never before attained by a local track athlete.

RADICAL CHANGES  
IN CRIMSON EIGHTVarsity Crew Will Get Tryout  
Today—Other Harvard Sports

When the Harvard varsity eight meets Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y., a week from Saturday it will be a different eight from the one which has represented the Crimson in its three races to date, as Director of Rowing R. H. Howe, Jr., made radical changes in the seating of the eight yesterday afternoon and no further changes are expected until after the Cornell race.

As made up yesterday the eight was composed of four of the men who were in the shell against Massachusetts Institute of Technology last Saturday, and an equal number from the second varsity of last week. The men who remained in the first eight yesterday were H. H. Fuller Jr., No. 7; C. K. Cummings at No. 6; A. H. Ladd Jr. at No. 4 and Capt. G. M. Appleton, who was moved from bow to No. 2. The new men in the shell are S. N. Brown '24 at stroke, A. L. Johnson Jr. '24 at No. 5; J. A. McKersie '22 at No. 3 and S. A. Duncan '22 at bow.

The work of the crew after the changes had been made seemed to be quite satisfactory to the coaches. The former seating of the eight did not seem to bring enough smoothness to the eight. The men in the new power and a strong finish to the end of the stroke, but there was a tendency to rush the beat, to shorten up in the water and at times to wash out at the finish.

It is expected that the varsity will be given a chance to show what it can do later this afternoon in a race against the 150-pound crew, the third varsity eight and the 1923 class crew, as a part of the Harvard Invitation regatta, which starts today. The third varsity eight which is to row in the Henley Regatta at Philadelphia was announced yesterday, and is made up almost entirely of sophomores. The order follows:

W. A. Coolidge '24, bow; R. L. Raymond Jr. '24, No. 2; Benjamin Harris Jr. '23, No. 3; D. B. Campbell E. S. No. 4; C. H. Hollister Jr. '24, No. 5; S. S. Hubbard Jr. '24, No. 6; McGreevy '24, No. 7; J. R. Hoover '24, stroke; Graham Neale '24, coxswain.

## PICKUPS

Third, fourth, and fifth places changed hands yesterday in the American League, an indication of how closely the teams in the middle of the standing are bunched.

Detroit and Philadelphia each won, making their percentage an even .500—the previous difference in their rating accounted for by the fact that Detroit played two more games than Connie Mack's team. Cleveland lost to New York and fell below the .500 mark into fifth place. Had the Red Sox won that 12-inning game they would today be in a tie for third with the Tigers and Athletics.

Joseph Harris, who on Saturday lined a home run over the "batter, ball, and strike" sign at Fenway Park, nearly put the ball through the scoreboard in yesterday's game, one of his hits caroming high off the bottom of an open frame. He was on second base before it was recovered.

Nearly all, if not all, of the triple plays made this season have been executed by the losing side. Yesterday it was Washington, beaten by Detroit, which cut off three men on a continuous play. In the ninth inning, with Oldham on second and Blue on first, Hanes lined to S. Harris, who—with the assistance of Judge and Peckinpaugh—retired the runners before they got back to their bases.

This is a season great for "batting pairs"—that is, combinations of men who hit third and fourth in the lineup. Sisler and Williams, Cobb and Veach, Speaker and McInnis, Groh and Young have together won many games for their respective teams, with Ruth and E. Meusel still to be heard from.

A former Boston Red Sox battery, Herbert Thormahlen and Walter Mayer, were doing fine work with Minneapolis in the American Association. Oddly enough, Thormahlen, with Mayer catching, won his first two games for the Millers by the same score, 11 to 8.

Cornell University yesterday overcame a two-run lead and defeated Amherst College, 7 to 4. Douglas, second baseman, who bats last in the Amherst lineup, drew three bases on balls and in the ninth inning hit a home run, the first on Pratt Field this season.

## ANOTHER PROSPECTIVE RACER

SHELBURNE, N. S., May 17.—A fishing schooner which, it is hoped, will figure in the International fishing races next year, will be built at the yards of the McGill Shipbuilding Company here to the order of Rafuse Brothers of Lahava, N. S. She will be constructed from designs prepared by W. J. Roue, of Halifax, designer of the Blue Bird, present holder of the blue ribbon of the fishing fleets of the North Atlantic. She will show finer lines than the Blue Nose, and be slightly smaller.

## WITMER TO RETURN AS COACH

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16.—It was announced today that Albert Wittmer Jr., the well known Princeton athlete, would return to Princeton next season as one of the assistant football coaches.

Wittmer, during the last four years, has been one of the foremost men in Princeton athletics. He has been engaged in football and basketball since his sophomore year, being captain of this season's championship basketball five. The principal work of Wittmer next year will be in coaching center.

## COAST COLLEGE NETMEN WIN

SWARTHMORE, Pa., May 16.—The University of Southern California defeated Swarthmore College today in tennis, 3 to 0. In single Welsh, of Southern California, defeated Selzer, Swarthmore, 6-1, 6-3, and Greene, Southern California, defeated Baker, Swarthmore, 6-3, 6-5. Welsh and Greene defeated Selzer and Baker, 6-2, 6-3, in the doubles match.

## COLUMBIA TENNIS CAPTAIN

NEW YORK, May 16.—Gerald Emerson '23 of Elizabeth, N. J., has been named captain of the Columbia University tennis team for next season.

Emerson, who is playing his second year on the Blue and White net team, is considered one of the stars of eastern intercollegiate circles. He possesses an excellent forehand stroke, and has been a strong factor in metropolitan tennis circles for the last three or four years.

## MISS STIRLING IS DEFEATED

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., May 16.—Miss Alexa W. Stirling, former national women's golf champion, met her first defeat since joining the ranks of Metropolitan golf players this season when she lost today to Mrs. Courtland Smith, a home player. Mrs. Smith won the low score prize with a card of 84. Miss Stirling was third with 89.

System Adds to Success of  
Chicago Public Golf Links

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April—Golf in public parks of Chicago reaches its high mark at the 9 and 18-hole courses at Jackson Park, which have accommodated an attendance of 278,065 in a single season stretching from April to December.

It costs the South Park Commission \$15,000 a year to operate the courses. This includes shelter service, lockers, showers, care of the greens and all other expenses. Revenue from the sale of playing tickets at 15 and 20 cents each, and from the rent of 750 lockers at \$8 a season, exceeds the cost of operation many times over.

Enthusiastic golfers back in 1899 asked the park commissioners to prepare a place for them to play, according to V. K. Brown, superintendent of playgrounds and sports. A lawn area which was intended for a tennis field was available in Jackson Park, as it was not being used for tennis. The commissioners simply made some putting greens and tees and laid out nine holes.

Within a short time this course was used to its capacity and there was a demand for more links. In 1900 another course, this one of 18 holes, was constructed. At the first tee a shelter, with shower rooms and lockers, was built. With additions from time to time the aggregate cost of the structure amounts to \$24,000.

No professionals are employed. The course is kept in condition by the regular park laborers, some of whom have done the work so long they have become skilled. They are paid the usual price for labor.

Policing of the course requires no more officers than would be necessary if no playing were allowed in the park.

Caddies are required to register and wear a badge. They are not on the park pay roll.

An outline of the system of operating the 18-hole course devised for the present season by Superintendent Brown in part follows:

On a "first come first served" basis,

persons desiring to play are accommodated by means of tickets, entitling bearer to the privilege of play, which must be purchased before starting out on the course, and which are carried as credentials by the players after leaving the first tee, and are checked from time to time while out on the course by games attendants assigned to that duty. Ticket sale opens not less than 15 minutes before play can start, at dawn every morning. Applicants for tickets stand in one of two lines, as they may desire a ticket described under paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 below. Persons first in line get first choice, under the conditions enumerated below.

(1) Advance Reservation Tickets.—Foursomes will be run off every five minutes, those starting on the even hour and every 10 minutes thereafter are subject to reservation not more than a week in advance. A ticket is issued entitling holder to play at the time stated at the time of drawing the ticket, signing again, so that signatures may be compared to insure the fact that tickets have not been transferred, when he starts to play on the day specified.

(2) Daily Reservation Ticket.—This has similar provision as to signature, but is saleable only on the day of play, alternating with foursomes of the class just described, five minutes past the hour and every 10 minutes thereafter, foursomes play off, for which tickets are issued only on the day of play, and in the order in which applicants present themselves. In other words, the earliest applicant on the morning of any day has his choice as to the precise hour at which he will play, and secures a ticket stamped with the hour elected.

(3) Fill-in Tickets.—The above-described ticket is a contract to play at a specified time only, and if the holder fails to appear, or if a man who has secured advance registration fails to appear, their places are taken, just before the foursome starts out, by a third class of applicants, who either come too late or get an advance hour, or who elect to take their chance that someone will fail to show up, and who draw, in consequence, what we term a fill-in ticket. These fill-in tickets are subject to two conditions.

Holder must play when the number of the ticket is called, and they are called in rotation; the first vacancy is taken by the man who first drew a ticket, the second vacancy by the second man, etc., and if holders of fill-in tickets fail to show up when their number is called, and are passed, they have no further right to play.

The second condition is that holding a ticket does not guarantee that a man will have the privilege of play. The ticket is sold subject to the condition that only such vacancies as may arise will entitle holder to play, and does not guarantee that any vacancies will occur. Play is conditioned, therefore, upon vacancies occurring.

(4) Issuing of Tickets.—None of our tickets are transferable, and all are issued through a cash register, which stamps the hour of play, the type of person to whom issued—whether man, woman, boy or girl—his place in the foursome, and the person by whom the ticket is sold.

(5) Price and Refunds.—Daily and weekly reservation tickets are to be \$20, the daily fill-in ticket \$15. No refund for any cause is allowed, and unless tickets are presented before play starts they become void.

(6) Lockers.—No season tickets for play are provided for under this system, but season reservation of lockers is provided for, lockers being subject to reservation on and after March 1 of each year, until available locker space is exhausted. Lockers are of sufficient capacity to accommodate four occupants. Six dollars is the charge for a full locker for the season. In the order of application, those wishing to rent lockers may take a full locker, one-half, one-third, or one-fourth of a locker, as desired, and the \$6 charge may be paid by a single occupant, or proportioned among the number assigned to each locker.

(7) Tournament Play.—By arrangement not less than two weeks in advance, so that notice advising the pub-

lic of the projected tournament may be made on the bulletin boards, tournament committees may secure the privilege of running tournaments on the course by reserving, in the name of the tournament to be held, the required number of tickets, making advance payment for same, and agreeing to use tickets so secured solely for tournament play, keeping in public view the schedule of tournament drawings, so that anyone may see for himself that only legitimate tournament players are given the privilege of play under the tickets which the committee has secured in advance, and that such play is part of the scheduled tournament drawings. This does not permit any consolation play or extra rounds arising out of dispute or rivalries developed in the tournament.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Glory That Was Greece

## The Legacy of Greece

Edited by R. W. Livingston.  
London: Clarendon Press, 7s. 6d.

In scores of English volumes by men who have made themselves specialists in one or other of its aspects. But what makes this collection of essays remarkable, if not unique, is the immense field covered, in some 400 pages, and the wealth of authority and talent, which have been laid under contribution.

Most of those who have co-operated in producing this monument of Oxford scholarship are already well known by their writings, in this or that branch of Hellenistic study. Prof. Gilbert Murray, whose special field used to be Attic drama, writes the opening chapter, on "The Legacy of Greece to the Future of the World." Mr. A. E. Zimmern, after excursions into contemporary problems of nationality and government, returns here to his first love and condenses into a single essay the substance of his earlier work on the Greek Commonwealth. Mr. R. W. Livingston, writes here on "Greek Mathematics and Astronomy"; the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Inge) on "Religion," and Prof. Percy Gardner on "Art." History, philosophy, and architecture, natural science, biology and medicine (but not music), form each the subject of a separate essay.

"To suppose," says Professor Murray, "as I believe some people do, that you can get the value of a great poem by studying an abstract of it in an encyclopedia, or by reading cur-

rently an average translation of it, argues really a kind of mental deficiency." Similarly, it would be folly to suppose that the legacy of Greece can be inherited by the simple process of reading this book—encyclopedia as it is. But to those who have come into inheritance already it will bring new relish and appreciation, and others may learn from it how great is the store of knowledge and wisdom and beauty which lies within the reach of those who still have time to learn. There is hardly any type of thought or style of writing which cannot be paralleled in ancient Greece.

Traces of all the things that seem most un-Greek can be found somewhere in Greek literature: voluptuousness, asceticism; the worship of knowledge, the contempt for knowledge, the religion of the gods, the turning away from the world; all these and almost all other points of view one can think of are represented somewhere in the records of that small people.

It might have been thought that, however great the legacy of the ancient Greeks may be in the realms of literature and art, what is left to think of, they can have left us little worth remembering about astronomy and natural science, biology and medicine. Yet the chapters on these more technical sciences contribute their small share to the expression of Greek genius, with the great tragedians, philosophers, sculptors and architects on whom the attention of Hellenists is, perhaps, too exclusively lavished. Their inclusion gives this volume a completeness which would be absolute, if it were not for the absence of music. Those who have ever been involved in the fascinating controversies which center round the famous passage in Plato's Republic will regret (even if they indorse) the decision to attempt no comparison of Dorian and Phrygian modes and no analogies with lute and lyre and tympanum.

## The Blue Guides

## The Blue Guides

London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.  
Paris: Librairie Hachette & Co.  
London and its Environs (4s. 6d.).  
Belgium and the Western Front (4s. 6d.).  
The American Language (4s. 6d.).  
The American Language (4s. 6d.).  
The American Language (4s. 6d.).

Charles Welch, a really excellent article on British art by D. S. MacColl, some notes on London architecture by Prof. W. R. Lethaby, and a series of "Literary Walks," planned and described by James R. Muirhead. Dickens engaged Mr. Muirhead's attention in the largest degree, for even indications as to the scenes of Mr. Jingle's manifold and entertaining tales are sprinkled here and there. Thackeray comes next in importance, with Chiswick Mall and Charterhouse accorded due importance; Samuel Johnson and Charles Lamb complete the collection. For the rest, there is a bewildering list of "general hints," ranging from remarks on lat hats to directions for behavior in crossing the streets. Surely, with such an elaborate list of instructions, even the most careless of Americans cannot go far wrong. Follows the guidebook proper, arranged much in the manner of Baedeker, with a running fire of comment on streets, churches and houses, the folk who lived therein, and pleasant books that have been written concerning them. Limehouse, made so familiar by Thomas Burke, alone seems to have been ignored, for Mr. Muirhead gives it but the most casual of passing reference.

Of London and its River  
London and London's river are again given comment, this time of a much sketchier kind in the volume on England. Here, too, is inserted an introduction to the study of English monuments, by Prof. G. Baldwin Brown, a most exhaustive treatise, a list of books about Britain makes its appearance, and, last but not least, there is a very amusing glossary of words that have as yet failed to make their way into what Mr. H. L. Mencken describes as "The American Language." Some of these seem strangely familiar; surely Mr. Muirhead is mistaken as to the necessity of explaining "box office," "jug," and "motor car," for the benefit of wandering Americans. However, much other of his miscellaneous information will not come amiss, and perusal of the actual "guide" is pure delight. Robert Louis Stevenson might well have chortled here and there for convenience's sake: possibly the swirl and sweep of Waverley and the acres, the wriggle of road and path through the Peaklands would have lit as gay a flame within him as that map of "Treasure Island," dabbed into cunning outline long ago. Devon and Cornwall are uncommonly well covered by the routes of the guide; here and there singularly pat quotations from various authors creep into the text; even William Dean Howells is permitted to describe a park, while reference to the works of English authors runs riot across the pages. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch reigns supreme in Cornwall; in Devon, Eden Philpotts and R. D. Blackmore vie for prominence; elsewhere here the lesser novelists have their day.

Paris in Detail  
Paris is uncommonly well furnished with maps, going into the most minute detail; it is provided with a sketchy history, and the number of English authors that crop up in the text is surprising. Even the house of Leonard Merrick's mischievous "Tricotrin" is marked out for the tourist, high up on the Butte Montmartre, while du Maurier and his characters appear again and again. The Louvre and the

## Quality in Book-Making

WE ARE in the midst of an epoch which represents the lowest standard in the making of books which has existed in the memory of the present generation. This is not peculiar to American books, but applies to book-making the world over. It is, perhaps, a natural reaction after the tremendous increase in the cost of making books, but it is none the less to be deplored. When one takes up one of the best selling novels by one of the most famous writers and finds in it pages which are unintelligible, because of carelessness in typesetting and proof-reading, where the paper is gritty and uneven, where the presswork is atrocious, and the binding flimsy, it can but detract from the pleasure of reading even a good story.

A hopeful sign is a new department in the Publishers' Weekly which lists "the best made books" (and the number so listed is pitifully small!) Other signs are shown by editorials in the daily press; but, after all, the remedy lies in the hands of the buying public. They, according to the frank statements of the publishers, are either indifferent or ignorant of what good book-making really is. There are

today but few book-making establishments which still regard printing as an art; all the others have become thoroughly commercialized. During the period when the demand for book manufacture was greater than the combined presses of the country could handle, all save these few who took pride in their work, made the overwhelming rush an excuse for poor work and took advantage of conditions which forced the publishers to accept whatever they could get. When this demand so suddenly dropped, the competition to get orders was stimulated to a point beyond anything in the history of the printing industry, with the result that prices charged for the work dropped even below cost to produce. The inevitable result of this

was still poorer quality of work, this time caused by the sense of self-preservation. If the public is really indifferent or ignorant, as the publishers seem to believe, the efforts made on the part of a few who realize that, if the subject is worth preservation in book form, it demands something more than the work of a plumber or blacksmith in producing its permanent resting place, will undoubtedly accomplish little. In that case, all we can do is to call the attention again of this same indifferent public to Emerson's statement that "everything has its price; and if that price is not paid, not that, thing but something else is obtained, and it is impossible to get anything without its price."



Drawn from an illustration in "Red Dusk and the Morrow," by Sir Paul Dukes (Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers)

A Daughter of the Soil  
Russia From Within

## Red Dusk and the Morrow

Adventures and Investigations in Soviet Russia, by Sir Paul Dukes. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$3.50.

The average individual, attempting to reach any rational conclusions concerning Russia, is lost in a baffling maze of contradictions. In "Red Dusk and the Morrow," as thrilling as a mystery story, more exciting than any tale of imaginary adventure, Sir Paul Dukes, K. B. E., former chief of the British Intelligence Service in Soviet Russia, recounts his experiences of nearly a year, and gives the reader pictures which are bound to help him understand Russia's condition. The book is not the account of a casual visitor, spending a few months in the country. Sir Paul lived years in the land of the Tsars and knows every phase of Russia's problem. In explaining his attitude, he says: "My point of view was neither that of the professional politician, nor of the social reformer, nor of the stunt-journalist, but simply that of the ordinary individual, the 'man of the street.'"

With the art of the story-teller, the author has woven his actual experiences into a continuous narrative, but using assumed names for the professional persons involved. With disguises, changed until he had taken 26 or more different ones, actually serving for a time in the Red Army, he lived for nearly a year in constant peril.

Nominally in the service of the British Foreign Office, but the Anglo-Russian Commission of which he was a member having quit Russia, he was engaged in relief work when the revolution occurred in March, 1917. Of that he speaks but briefly.

"And after? Everyone knows now how the hopes of freedom were blighted. Truly had Russia's foe, Germany, who dispatched the proletarian dictator Lenin and his satellites to Russia, discovered the Achilles' heel of the Russian revolution! Everyone now knows how the flowers of the revolution withered under the blast of German guns, and how Russia was replunged into starvation and serfdom. I will not dwell on these things. My story relates to the time when they were already cruel realities.

"My reminiscences of the first year of Bolshevik administration are jumbled into a kaleidoscopic panorama of impressions gained while journeying from city to city, sometimes crouched in the corner of crowded box-cars, sometimes traveling in comfort, sometimes riding on the steps and sometimes on the roofs or buffers."

A Mysterious Journey  
One day in Moscow, he was handed a telegram from the British Foreign Office. It was marked "Urgent" and ran "You are wanted at once in good don." Mysteriously he was passed

hurriedly, and always under planned supervision to London, nor did the mystery clear when he arrived. In a building near Trafalgar Square, he was whisked in an elevator to the top floor above which he found "a maze of rabbit-burrow-like passages, corridors, nooks, and alcoves, piled high, piggy-back on the roof." Through a confusing labyrinth he was led upstairs and down, through narrow doors and over a bridge until, finally, he was ushered into a tiny room where sat an officer in the uniform of a British colonel.

Mystery deepened when, left alone for a few minutes, he took from a shelf a copy of Henry Esmond, which proved to be not a book but a box. Passing his finger down the side, he touched a spring, when the box flew open, disclosing a document. "It was headed 'Kriegsministerium, Berlin,' had the imperial arms printed on it, and was covered with minute handwriting in German." The next day the colonel called his attention to the same volume. He took it down, thinking the colonel wished to initiate him into the secrets of the department. To his amazement he found only an edition de luxe of Henry Esmond, printed in India, and a profusely illustrated. Such was the secrecy maintained in the British Intelligence Office.

Given the briefest of directions, amounting to little more than investing him with authority, he was left to find his way back to Russia, to devise his own methods of getting information, and invent means of sending reports to London.

The Return Into Russia  
He passed over the border from Finland. His amazement at the daring of the friends who assisted him in furnishing him with a passport representing him as being "in the service of the Extraordinary Commissar and Red Armymen's Deputies," swiftly

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changed to admiration and perhaps there he learned that bold measures were the safest. "What could be safer than to purport to be in the service of the institution whose duty it was to bound down all—old or young, rich or poor, educated or illiterate—who ventured to oppose and sought to influence the pseudo-proletarian Bolshevik administration?" Nothing, of course, could be safer. "S volkami zhit, po kolchi viti," as the Russians say: "If you must live among wolves, then howl, too, as the wolves do."

The greater part of the book is taken up with accounts of his various adventures and hair-breadth escapes, his services to his friends, and vivid pictures of the daily life of the peasant and city dweller.

His escape from the trap of his seeming friend, Zorinsky, is almost miraculous. Zorinsky had entertained Sir Paul, had accepted him on his own terms, had done or pretended to do him many favors, but had a most uncanny way of knowing things that he had no visible means of knowing. Sir Paul was most circumspect, but eventually was caught in the toils of his enemy-friend. As a great, though unsolicited favor, Zorinsky procured for Sir Paul a certificate of military exemption, in blank, with proper signatures affixed. It was necessary for Sir Paul Dukes to fill in this certificate with information to agree with his passport. He realized that it was a trick, but there was no escape unless by the way of boldness. He filled in the certificate from the passport which he had to unfold in full view of Zorinsky and then, with profuse thanks for the favor, departed. Alone in his own room, he tried to think of a way out. Even granting that there was no treachery on Zorinsky's part, its newness would make the certificate a suspicious document. He took it from his pocket and began to crumple it to correspond in appearance with his passport.

"And then the miracle occurred! While holding it in my hands and ruffling the edges, the paper all at once appeared to move of itself, and, like protozoa propagating its species, most suddenly and unexpectedly divided, revealing to my astonished eyes not one exemption certificate but two!"

The solution was to fill in this second certificate with such new name and occupation as he might select, get a new passport, and still keep on good terms with Zorinsky for what information he might be able to elicit, and also to avoid the suspicion that might follow a sudden break in their relations.

## An Explanatory Foreword

The book has a brief foreword which is helpful in understanding both the story and some things that are incomprehensible to all of us. For instance "The phenomenon of Red Russia is a supreme example of the triumph over reason of the shibboleth, the slogan, the political catchword. . . Words such as 'workers,' 'bourgeoisie,' 'proletariat,' 'imperialist,' 'socialist,' 'co-operative,' 'soviet,' are endowed by mob orators everywhere, with arbitrary significance, meaning one thing one day and another the next, as occasion demands."

In a brief conclusion there is a summing up of possible results, but in this summary there is nothing dogmatic, merely a presentation of the matter as experience revealed it.

In the body of the book, the author gives a clear account of the organization of the Red Army, he familiarizes the reader with the police activities at No. 2 Gorokhovaya where police authority centers, he describes vividly and analyzes the triumvirate, "Lenin, Trotsky, and Zinoviev," and discusses the Third International and "Speculation" as the private selling of food and other commodities is called. In fact, the volume is a revealing presentation of Russia under Bolshevik rule. There is no dwelling upon horrors, even in the presentation of the great cry for bread. He looks to the Russian people, the real Russians, for the ultimate solution of their turbulent affairs. As to how that will be accomplished, Sir Paul Dukes does not say. Through 11 years' experience, he realizes that the Russian people cannot be measured by western standards. To emphasize this point, he closes "with the oft-quoted lines of 'the people's poet,' Titchiev, who said more about his country in four simple lines than all other poets, writers, and philosophers together. The lines follow with Sir Paul Dukes' free rendering into English:

Umom Rossii nie pomozhet;  
Arshinom obshcheyu nie izmerit;  
V nei obozneniya statj—  
V Rossii mozno tolko vlietj.  
Seek not by Reason to discern  
The soul of Russia; or to learn  
Her thoughts by measurements designed  
For other lands. Her heart, her mind,  
Her ways in suffering, woe, and need,  
Her aspirations and her creed,  
Are all her own—  
Deaths undefined,  
To be discovered, fathomed, known  
By Faith alone.  
FLORENCE MILNER.

Modern Realistic Prose  
Modern prose was at first realistic prose. "Schetsen naar het naakt model" (Sketches after the nude model) by Frans Netscher was Zola

Later Gorter and others began to write so-called socialist verses which, however, can hardly be regarded as poetry. There is no special socialist rhythm, neither is there a special form of socialist versification. In fact, a greater difference exists between the various so-called socialist poets individually than between them and the "bourgeois" poets. Henriette Roland Holst, in her "Nieuwe Geboort" (The New Birth), shows more affinity to the seventeenth century poet, Voltaire, than to her fellow members of the Socialist Party. Adama van Scheltema has nothing of Gorter, but bears a striking resemblance to De Genestet (1850) and Bredero (1600.) Some regard him as the most popular modern Dutch poet. He does not merely contemplate life, but sings as one who has tasted to the full its joys and disappointments.

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## Modern Dutch Literature

LITERATURE, in the Low Countries, has always more or less been subject to foreign influence—no literature in the world is perhaps totally free from it. Vondel, the prince of Dutch seventeenth century poets, was steeped in Greek and Latin classicism, and Hooft, the great historian, imitated the style of Tacitus, although a truly national element was never lacking in their works.

The same cannot be said with regard to letters at the close of the eighteenth century. Originality at that time was so far to seek that, when Miss Wolff and Miss Deken jointly published an original novel under the name of "De historie van mejuffrouw Sara Burgerhart" (The History of Miss Sara Burgerhart), they added to the title the words "not translated."

The nineteenth century was strong in original Dutch poetry and prose. Yet, whenever a new movement appeared, foreign influence was generally traceable to some extent. So it was with the new trend of thought, in the literary movement of 1880. French influence was marked in the work of Frans Netscher and van Deyssel; and Zola and Flaubert left a strong impress on the prose of those days; while Keats, Shelley and Wordsworth, to a great extent, influenced the poetry of the day. William Kloos, Albert Verwey and Frederik van Eeden.

The poets and prose writers of 1880 maintained that intellectualism had estranged men from idealism; and that knowledge was not requisite to the understanding and enjoyment of art; but, rather, that man should go to art as he should to Nature, with an open heart.

## The Revival of 1880

The revival of 1880 centered in the periodical "De Nieuwe Gids" (The New Guide). It was not started in opposition to the old "Gids," which had been established by Potgieter and others in about the year 1840, but with the object of pulling down the work of its immediate predecessors and imitators, who had lost the real notion of beauty in literary art. This was ruthlessly done. The young wits composed a poem in the olden style, called "Julia," and feasted on the laudatory comments with which the trash was received by the unsuspecting critics. Mercilessly, people of established literary repute were attacked by Van Deyssel in monumental essays. It was the battle of freedom against tradition and imitation; of individualism against dogmatic and scholastic influences. The cry "Art for Art's sake" became popular, though the meaning was not always clear.

The most general idea expressed being that the use of art, as a means to an end, was all but an abuse. The leaders of the modern movement were Jacques Perk, William Kloos, who might be called the truly modern poet, Frederik van Eeden, a distinguished prose writer as well as a poet, and Albert Verwey. Immediately following them came Herman Gorter, whose delightful poem "Mei" (May) was first greeted with criticism and afterward admired by the self-same critics, and eventually even quoted in popular speeches by persons who, presumably, had never read it. It is one of the most beautiful works of the modern movement.

"De kleine Johannes," by Frederik van Eeden, first studied in the form of a parable, has been translated into several languages. Very productive was the poet Albert Verwey, and many of his youthful poems remind one of Keats.

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diluted, showing that realism, which had been no stranger in Holland in the seventeenth century, had returned by way of France, in an altered form and one not altogether palatable to the Dutch taste. The public, however, became more kindly disposed toward it when later it began to show national characteristics.

Besides much unimportant realistic work, a number of good novels have, during the last 20 years, been produced, by Johan de Meester, Herman Robbers, Mrs. Scharsten-Antink, Jop Naef, Carry van Bruggen, Ina Boudier-Bakker, Van Suchtelen, and Is. Querido.

Never, since the seventeenth century, has social and domestic life been so thoroughly exploited in literary art as it is by the present generation. The new romanticism is, however, very different from that of the last century; and, while its form is not yet clearly defined, it is safe to say that it will, undoubtedly, be of an idealistic character, and will differ widely from the romanticism of the past.

## The Prose of a Poet

## The Dingbat of Arcady

By Marguerite Wilkison. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.50.

The Dingbat was a boat, built in three days' time, at Albany, Ore., whence she floated down the Willamette River, bearing the author and the author's husband, a useful adjunct on a camping trip, to adventure. The ports they touched would seem commonplace under the treatment of a less skillful hand, but Mrs. Wilkison transmutes the ordinary into the remarkable. Pale moons and pine forests, great waterfalls and placid waters all take on a color and form that persuade and lure.

Frankie Ford by land took them on as gleeful journeyings as did the Dingbat by waterways; and, in England, a refractory motorcycle named Rover Chug-Chug was the medium of locomotion by which they achieved experiences such as the ordinary traveler never knows.

Beauty is found everywhere by those with eyes opened to it, and Mrs. Wilkison found it not only in tangible adventures of sun and wind and scene, but the hearts of the folk whom she met in humble dwellings, in saw mills and crag fisheries, in villages and tiny settlements, in rural England and in the American Wild West. All this she has put down in a charming prose narrative, that one would immediately guess to be the prose of a poet.

There is, moreover, a keen zest and thrill in its pages that rightfully belong to a record of outdoor life; it is good reading alike for those who can and cannot go and do likewise.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Gentle Reader's Renaissance

FAMILIARITY with the counters of bookshops might seem to prove that there is at present a wider interest in non-fictional books than, as memory goes, has been the case at any time since librarians divided reading matter into fiction and non-fiction. There are books of essays—something more than two hundred different volumes all at once, as I have been told—books of travel, biography, autobiography, history, philosophy, art, and research in unusual abundance, and more people than usual who make their choice from among the non-fictional offerings. One might argue a return of Gentle Reader, that Pleasant Personification of Peaceful Perusers in a Previous Period, as the circus poster might have described him if it had occurred to any circus management to capture and exhibit one of the few remaining specimens.

Seriously, of course, the Gentle Reader was an important factor in the market for books; he, or she, sat at ease in a library and read with comfortable enjoyment sometimes non-fiction and sometimes fiction. Let the rest of the world motor or away to the movies. But in the writing and advertising of books this comfortable personage has been lost sight of; another personification, the Man in the Street, came to engage the attention of many purveyors of literature. As one looks at the periodical stand in a railway station one sees the appeal to the Man in the Street reflected from magazine cover after magazine cover; exciting reading here, a literary product evidently meant to be taken at a gallop. The Atlantic Monthly, proving that Gentle Reader is still with us, peeps modestly out. Even he who runs to catch a train may get a fleeting glimpse of the conservative covers of Harper's, Scribner's, or the Century; but his total impression may well be a hodge-podge of smiling young women and desperate men. The thought of authorship as it approaches the Man in the Street is to compel by any means his wandering attention. The reader is to be held up; and this peremptory process is so much easier done with fiction than with any other form of writing that the surplus of fiction became the despair of librarians. In vain have these shepherds of the public library flock tried to tempt their fiction-loving sheep to other pastures by more ingeniously calling attention to the charms of non-fiction; the sheep have insisted upon the latest popular novel.

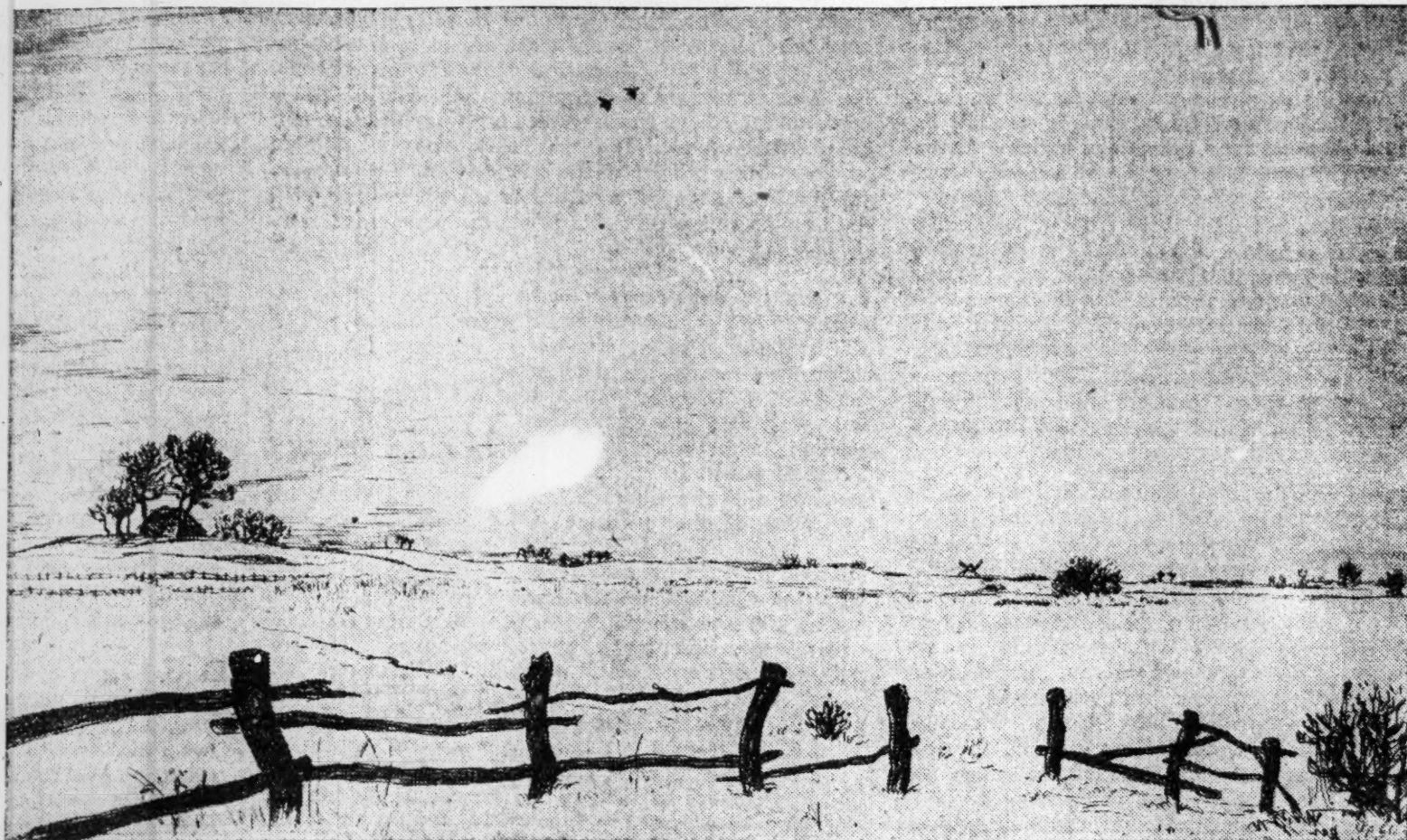
Let it be admitted that there has been, even when librarians were most despairing, a minority demand for the less ephemeral literature. Gentle

Reader has never altogether disappeared. But who, after all, was or is Gentle Reader? An essayist nowadays sometimes addresses him; the reader knows that this is the jolly author's little joke. A perfectly harmless one, to be sure, for if any author needs Gentle Reader it is the essayist, who, by all the ethics of his medium, must invite attention rather than attempt to compel it. But Gentle Reader was once taken seriously enough by authors, or at least with a conventional seriousness, like the Prince to

Cowper wrote, and so by chance pictured in now forgotten verse the contemporary state of mind of Gentle Reader:

"The mind, relaxing into needful sport, Should turn to writers of an abler sort. Whose wit well managed, and whose classic style, Give truth a lustre, and make wisdom smile."

But Gentle Reader, whether or not he is so addressed, will still be with us. He is a state of mind and a kind of personality that cannot get lost out of a world of developing intelligence.



"Winter Landscape," From the Etching by Stupbe Teglbjerg

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whom the poet addresses the final lines of a proper ballad. Gentle Reader, in fact, was a definite enough personification of the reading mind to get a place in the dictionary, where he is defined as "courteous" and "considerate." Authors addressed him, especially in their prefaces, under the assumption that to read their works at all was a courteous and considerate thing for anybody else to do, a "gentle" performance. It was assumed also, one may plausibly believe, that reading was a more leisurely occupation than it is nowadays, and Gentle Reader devoted more time and contemplation to his book. Gentle Reader did not then live in an environment in which he was surrounded, as he now is, by printed matter, newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, and advertisements all more or less shouting "Read me!"

The reading public was smaller, books fewer, it was not so strenuous a matter to "keep up" with current literature; and, even so, Gentle Reader probably was in a distinctive minority. Then the commercial development of literature, the multiplication of popular magazines and novels to meet the tastes of a larger and larger public that read for excitement and ephemeral entertainment, and the invention of the Man in the Street as a criterion of "what the public wants" reduced Gentle Reader more and more to a negligible quantity. He became an old-fashioned personification; practically he disappeared as a recognized patron of literature. Actually he persisted, as a type of mind, where there was intellectual discrimination in literary taste, and reading for pleasure in the sense of companionship with an author as well as for entertainment or instruction. But authors no longer addressed him in prefaces. So at present one may argue from the increase in non-fictional literature a numerical increase of Gentle Reader.

It is interesting to speculate on what will come next. The first authors, long before the invention of alphabetical writing, which Plato (so Macaulay tells us) seriously distrusted because he predicted that it would weaken the faculty of memory in proportion as men committed to writing what they would otherwise have to remember, told their fiction or verbally declared their non-fiction to interested listeners. Hearing came before reading; Gentle Listener before Gentle Reader. The invention of the printing press had its detractors, who held that literature would be commodified by this new form of distribution. And so it was, becoming all things to all men, which we now see is better. And now comes a new invention which enables the spoken word to reach vast multitudes, and by means of which musical and literary entertainment is already being provided through the air. There will no doubt be a Radio Magazine which will need no printing press; nor is it impossible that invention will then go on and provide a medium by which the listener may simultaneously be a seer and behold on his library wall an illustrative movie. But our imagination is already being provided through the air. There will no doubt be a Radio Magazine which will need no printing press; nor is it impossible that invention will then go on and provide a medium by which the listener may simultaneously be a seer and behold on his library wall an illustrative movie. But our imagination is already being provided through the air. There will no doubt be a Radio Magazine which will need no printing press; nor is it impossible that invention will then go on and provide a medium by which the listener may simultaneously be a seer and behold on his library wall an illustrative movie. But our imagination is already being provided through the air.

## Marie Antoinette's Court

The suite of rooms occupied by the Queen, known as the Grande Appartement de la Reine, immediately adjoined the Salon de la Paix, which was situated at the southwest corner of the main front of the Palace looking out on the gardens. This suite consisted of three rooms—the Queen's bedroom, the salon and the antechamber, which was also known as the Salon du Grand Couvert. Just beyond was the Queen's Guard Room, which was invaded by the populace the night of the sixth of October 1789. Adjoining this suite were the Cabinets de Marie-Antoinette, frequently called the Petits Appartements de la Reine, consisting of a boudoir, library and salon. All of these rooms were extremely small but remarkable for the charm of their decoration. They were lighted by small interior courts, on the other side of which were the King's Guard Room and his first antechamber.

As soon as the Queen had said good-morning to all in turn, with much grace and kindness, the door was opened and everybody entered. This audience was prolonged until twenty minutes before one. Then the door was opened and the usher announced, "The King." The Queen, always dressed in court costume, advanced towards him with a charming and respectful air. . . . He was always embarrassed by his sword and did not know what to do with his hat. His costume, which was very magnificent, was highly embroidered, and ornamented with the star of the Saint-Esprit in diamonds. He never wore the coronation or his costume, except on his fête day and the days of gala and great ceremony. . . . The King and Queen walked side by side, slowly enough to say a word in passing to the numerous courtiers who lined the Gallery. The Queen often spoke to strangers who had been presented to her, to artists and to men of letters. Behind came the ladies in the order of their rank.

It was a great art to know how to walk in these vast appartements without stepping on the long train of the lady who preceded you. You could not raise your foot at all, but had to glide it along the floor, which was always very slippery, until you had passed through the Salon d'Hercule. . . . Dinner was served in the first salon, where a small rectangular table was set with two covers, and two large green armchairs were placed one beside the other, touching, with backs so high as entirely to conceal the persons occupying them. The Queen sat at the left of the King. They turned their backs to the chimney, and before them, at a distance of ten feet was arranged in a circle a line of stools upon which were seated the Duchesses, Princesses and ladies of high rank who had the privilege of the tabouret. Behind them stood the other ladies, facing the King and Queen. . . . Marquise de la Tour du Pin, in "Recollections of the Revolution and the Empire."

## Obedience

In strenuous hope I wrought, And hope seemed still betrayed; Lastly I said, "I have labored through the night, nor yet Have taken aught; But at thy word I will again cast forth the net!" And, lo, I caught (Oh, quite unlike and quite beyond my thought.) Not the quick, shining harvest of the sea, But Thee. — Coventry Patmore.

## Winter in Denmark

STUPBE TEGLBJERG, in perpetuating much of what is good old tradition in Danish art, often attains very attractive results. He is national both in temperament and in his choice of subjects and his work has that merit of sincerity which is a distinctive feature—and virtue—of more especially the former generation of Danish artists.

The wide open Danish landscape, with its soft undulating lines and its often, in themselves, modest motifs, are dear to him, and what he sees he renders faithfully and simply, in true

suasive art had a marked effect; and although his set speeches with their carefully balanced arguments appear sometimes rather out of place upon the stage, the dramas of Euripides in later times provided an inexhaustible supply of those "brief sententious precepts" by means of which, as Milton asserts, moral prudence can best be taught. Against the seven plays of Aeschylus and the seven of Sophocles which posterity took the trouble to preserve, no fewer than nineteen complete plays of Euripides and many fragments have come down to us. — J. B. Chapman in Today.

## Seeing the Sunset

Next mornin' says I to my neighbor: "Say, Why does your man allus hurry that way?"

Past my house, the end of the day?" Says she: "To look at the sunset, dear. Out where there's nothing to interfere."

Says I: "Now ain't you city folks queer?" What's in a sunset for to see?" "Look for yourself, my dear," says she. So late that day, I thought for to look Out o' the window near where I cook. The sky was a nice red birthday cake Spattered with candles.

Mercy's sake! I dropped the cutter; I dropped the dough. I stood there gapin' outdoors as though One o' them fairy tales was true, And I was a princess with nothin' to do But watch a girl sewin' with silver thread On pink satin curtains to hang 'round my head.

I hurried across and opened the door; Never seed nothin' so purty afore! Then, under my eyes, things turned to a dome O' melting gold, like a honey-comb. Some bee must 'a' come from that fairy live And stung me, and made me feel all alive. Funny what tricks yer eyes will play If any one happens to show 'em the way! — Robert Haven Schauflier.

## Sentimental Comedy Beginnings

A new species of dramatic composition has been introduced under the name of the Sentimental Comedy, in which the virtues of private life are exhibited rather than the vices exposed; and the distresses rather than the faults of mankind make our interest in the piece.

These comedies have had of late great success, perhaps from their novelty; and also from their flattering every man in his favorite foible. In these plays almost all the characters are good, and exceedingly generous; they are lavish enough of their tin money on the stage; and—though they want humor—have abundance of sentiment and feeling. If they happen to have faults and foibles the spectator is taught not only to pardon but to applaud them, in consideration of the goodness of their hearts; so that folly, instead of being ridiculed, is commended; and the comedy aims at touching our passions without the power of being truly pathetic.

But there is one argument in favor of Sentimental Comedy which will keep it on the stage, in spite of all that can be said against it. It is of all others the most easily written. Those abilities that can hammer out a novel are fully sufficient for the production of a Sentimental Comedy. It is only sufficient to raise the characters a little, to deck out the hero with a ribbon, or give the heroine a title; then, to put an insipid dialogue without character or humor into their mouths, give them mighty good hearts and very fine clothes, furnish a new set of scenes, make a pathetic scene or two with a sprinkling of tender melancholy conversation through the whole; and there is no doubt but that all the ladies will cry and all the gentlemen applaud.—Goldsmith's Essays.

## The Larger Vision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE of the human tendency which would have each man live for himself and for that which directly affects his interests, men are apt to become narrow in their views of problems and conditions. This tendency receives merited rebuke in such an utterance as the following from the pen of an advanced thinker and fearless preacher: "We who see only through the keyhole of our own little closet may think the restricted view to be the whole panorama, and come to contest with one who sees another and entirely different picture from his little keyhole. Each swears by the picture he has seen and condemns as error the picture his neighbor has seen, and so we have sectarianism and provincialism, which, after all, are only keyhole-ism."

A study of Mrs. Eddy's life, prior to her discovery of Christian Science, shows that she quite thoroughly explored very many of the "keyhole" views of life in her vain search for health and peace. Because of her early training and natural religious tendency, she steadfastly clung to her faith in God in all of the trials through which she passed. Thus, when all material means had failed, and her trust in God remained unshaken, she was led to gain a larger and truer view of God's work as expressed in the Bible, which resulted in her instantaneous healing. In her subsequent years of consecrated study of the Bible, in her endeavor to find the divine Principle of her healing, Mrs. Eddy learned that the troubles of mankind are due, primarily, to false and limited views of the creator and His creation, and that, therefore, these troubles can be healed only by means of the right understanding of God and His perfect creation,—inclusive of man. Her study of our Master's words and works led her to write in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 476): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

A great thing that Christian Science does for mortals is to give them this same "correct view of man" and all things; and it does this by first furnishing the correct view of God. Reasoning from the standpoint of physical

sense testimony, men have been led to entertain a limited, corporeal concept of God,—a manlike God. Christian Science, per contra, commences with the Bible premise that God is Spirit, Mind, and Love, and that, therefore, man, made in His likeness, must be and is spiritual, loving, and lovable,—a Godlike man; or, as Mrs. Eddy so aptly expresses it on page 269 of Science and Health: "Human philosophy has made God manlike. Christian Science makes man Godlike. The first is error; the latter is truth."

The effect of this logical teaching, whereby human reason is conformed to divine revelation, is to give the one and only correct viewpoint, from which all things can be rightly seen and appraised. Through the study of Christian Science, and the application of its precepts to our daily living, we find that the spiritual understanding thus gained enables us to see conditions and problems from the standpoint of God. Truth, divine Mind, instead of from the standpoint of matter, or the carnal mind. This change of base in our thinking enables us to recognize and prove the falsity of the discords and diseases which were previously accepted as real, when we had only the material or "keyhole" view of things.

Christ Jesus denied, discredited, and disproved every human belief in evil, including death; he annulled every sense of limitation in his various demonstrations of God's law and power, as when he fed the multitudes, and walked on the water; and he accounted for his wonderful works by saying, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work. . . . The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." It is here made evident that Christ Jesus looked at all problems and conditions from the standpoint of God, Spirit, infinite Truth; and that his work consisted in recognizing and reflecting, expressing the Father,—Mind.

It is possible for all to get away from the material, the selfish, the "keyhole" view of ourselves, of our brother man, and of all our problems. The fact that through Christian Science the healing works of our Master are being repeated shows that Christian Scientists are gaining something of the larger view, the correct view of God and man.

## The Unique French Conte

The short story has developed more rapidly and more expertly in the United States than anywhere else outside of France and Russia, thanks perhaps to the insistent commercial demand from our innumerable magazines for entertainment with which to buoy up their heavy pages of advertising. Courses of instruction in "the art of the short story" in college and by correspondence supplement the efforts of editors and the stimulus of successful examples. Under these influences and the study of Poe and Bret Hartie and O. Henry, the contemporary American short story is a much more skillful performance than its Anglo-Saxon ancestor; its practitioners have learned that the short story is something essentially different from the novelette, a form individual in structure and purpose.

But they have not yet realized in our considerable numbers that as produced in our country it is something other than the French conte, lacking the self-assurance, the flexibility, the universality—the social quality, in brief, which makes the French story unique among literary forms as a vehicle for the imaginative expression of the temperament and genius of a people. The American short story, prolific and varied as it is, has a long way to go before it can adequately interpret American life and character as the French conte reflects the life and character of the French, in all moods and phases.

These differences of achievement in national literatures are deeply rooted and significant of the literary peculiarities of each people. The conte is the instinctive method of expression of a . . . highly civilized race, whose readers can divine from a hint the hidden implications of the artist; for whom everything does not have to be spelled out and consciously elaborated and illustrated.

As its name implies the conte is a mere story, in germ the anecdote, the tale told by word of mouth with the aid of gesture and facial expression; the hearer is ever present to the imagination of the narrator. A little matter developed briefly and carefully, with a premeditated explosion, episodic and fleeting, yet casting long shadows backward and forward upon the destinies, the dramas, of the human beings involved. It is peculiarly the art of a people fond of conversation, urged to comment upon life's experience, with a power of swift analysis and comprehensive synthesis—what we call generalization—and above all, fond of those ironic contrasts between character and circumstance which furnish the comedian's art. It is an art enjoyed by a people who have commonly a living appreciation of the human comedy as it unrolls itself before their eyes and are willing to give it an objective attention, when imaginatively presented, quite apart from its incidence upon themselves. A social art for a social people.—Robert Herrick, in Preface to "Twenty-Nine Tales from the French." Translated by Alys Eyre Macklin.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1922

## EDITORIALS

NEVER was there a country in which political pretense has managed to get the better of common sense as in France. One is more and more convinced of the increasing desire of French politicians to avoid any disturbance in Europe, any appearance of being troublers of the world's peace. And yet, pushed by political clamor, keeping up the political fiction, M. Poincaré seemed to run counter at Genoa to all his own wishes and in deep distress discovered that he was turning the opinion of the peoples further and further from France. He seemed to sit with a calendar on which May 31 was ringed in red, and to be able to see nothing else.

### The Shadow of May 31

In nothing is the extraordinary paradox of France seen more clearly than in the problem of reparations as dealt with by M. Poincaré. Long ago it was asserted quite definitely as a statement admitting of no dispute that M. Poincaré was only anxious to leave reparations to the Reparation Commission. He wanted to take the matter out of the political sphere. There have been several incidents since that time which seem to show that perhaps that estimate was wrong. On more than one occasion M. Poincaré has apparently dragged the question deliberately into the political arena.

Nevertheless, on the approach of the fateful date of May 31 it will be found that M. Poincaré is, on the whole, faithful to his original tactics. The possibility of an actual occupation of the Ruhr is remote. It cannot be ruled out altogether, but it would be with doubts and fears that cannot be exaggerated that France would take this step, against her better judgment. In view of the tremendous consequences which may flow from French action after May 31, it is well to consider the position.

M. Briand last year managed to have the German debt to the Allies fixed at 132,000,000,000 gold marks. In a very few months it was found that the efforts to pay even a portion of the annual installments were too much for Germany. It may be that the German Government did not at the right time exercise sufficient control over its finances, and allowed capital to escape from the country. But recriminations are now useless. The facts were that the attempt to pay, necessitating the purchase of foreign money acceptable to the Allies, drove down the mark. In alarm, it was resolved by the Allies to grant a partial moratorium to Germany, thus enabling her to recover.

Provisionally at Cannes the payments for 1922 were reduced to 720,000,000 gold marks. M. Briand fell. Thereupon M. Poincaré, perfectly realizing that to insist on Allied claims as Shylock insisted on his pound of flesh would mean the ruin of Germany, and ultimately the ruin of other European countries, while, on the other hand, any concessions that he might personally be responsible for would result in his own overthrow and his eating of his own published words, very naturally decided that he would wash his hands of the reparation problem. Whatever he did would certainly be wrong. It was better for him to do nothing.

It was easy for him to do nothing, for the Reparation Commission is the bureaucratic body which, under the Treaty, is given the task of determining the amounts and the methods of German payments, in accordance with the ascertainable capacity of payment by Germany. It was easy to leave the whole question to the Reparation Commission.

Seeking peace and quietness, this is precisely what M. Poincaré did. No one could criticize him for what the Reparation Commission decided. It was, nominally at least, working independently of the governments. It was working objectively. It had facts and figures before it. M. Poincaré, declaring himself an enemy of supreme councils—that is to say, of political solutions—would have the Reparation Commission—that is to say, a financial authority—settle the vexed question in all impartiality. There could thus be no kicks for anyone.

The Reparation Commission, in fact, adopted the Cannes figure, and it demanded certain fiscal reform in Germany, notably the immediate imposition of new taxation, amounting to 60,000,000,000 marks. It may be properly argued that the Reparation Commission has no right to interfere with the internal organization of Germany. But the answer is that as the counterpart to concessions it may ask Germany to make reforms.

The reply of Germany will be remembered. Germany sought to have the question raised at Genoa. The Chancellor declared the utter inability of his country to raise taxation to the extent required and to pay the amount laid down. M. Poincaré would not admit this maneuvering, and would not hear of a Supreme Council meeting at Genoa or elsewhere on the Riviera during the Genoa Conference. He still intended that reparations should be kept off the political ground and maintained on the economic terrain.

Then came the Bar-le-Duc speech. It certainly seemed as though under pressure M. Poincaré had made up his mind to take action immediately Germany's default was proclaimed. Action, of course, implies the occupation of the Ruhr—that disastrous policy which the fire-eaters advocate, and from which they shrink whenever its execution appears imminent. In spite of that speech, which was dictated by domestic political necessity, one could not but feel that M. Poincaré would find some loophole—that his bark would prove to be worse than his bite.

So it turned out. A week later M. Poincaré was busily explaining away his speech. He was showing that although France might, under the Treaty, march without the Allies, he had no desire to do so, and was hopeful of some arrangement. He began to discover with his keen legal mind that in any case nothing could be done before May 31, for as the Reparation Commission had allowed Germany until that date in which to fulfill the conditions,

no German reply could be accepted as definitive until, on some date in June, the Reparation Commission met to consider whether Germany had consented or had not consented. The very fact that M. Poincaré thus strives for delay, tries perpetually to avail himself of legal quibbles, is surely significant. He means to put off action as long as possible, and to avoid action altogether if possible. He is merely a lawyer seeking judgments—not an officer executing those judgments.

His way out he has already indicated. It is that the Reparation Commission, still charged with the duty of ascertaining what Germany can pay, and whether she is paying it, shall continue to argue with Germany, to negotiate, to find other solutions, without referring the matter to the respective governments. According to M. Poincaré, the respective governments can do nothing until the matter is formally referred to them. It can only be referred in the event of the Commission arriving at the conclusion that Germany is voluntarily in default. It is the word "voluntarily" that should be underlined. Obviously M. Poincaré does not want to be troubled by such a reference. He is certainly hoping that the Reparation Commission will pursue its bureaucratic way without troubling his sleep, without forcing him, in deference to the political pretense that still prevails at Paris, to invade the Ruhr. That is why even when crises are most acute, when May 31 and its échéance draws nigh, the hope is that France will be saved from the supreme folly of isolated military action against the practically unanimous disapproval of the world.

WHEN the Council of the League of Nations recently decided to throw open the Court of International Justice

### The March Toward Internationalism

to the entire world, a forward step was taken which indicated unquestionably that the world thought is broadening in its scope and expanding in its sphere of activity. The decision was reached in connection with a ruling that Russia, Germany, Turkey, Hungary, and Mexico, the only nations to which the court had not previously been available for the settlement of disputes, could bring cases before it. The only provision made in the ruling was that these countries previously agree to accept the decisions of the court and not to declare war over the disputes in question.

It is not so many years since the ideal of internationalism, as against a purely insular or national ambition, had scarcely entered the thought of the world and certainly carried but little weight in the counsels or the dealing of the nations. The Great War opened the eyes of many to see something wider than their merely personal aims. It broke down barriers that had seemed impassable, and, through its terrible experiences, friendships were formed between men and nations which had seemed impossible before, until gradually the ideal of a practical fraternity of peoples dawned upon the vision of those who led in the vanguard of the world's activities.

Time will surely accord the rightful place to each pioneer in this crusade for wider friendship and amity, and it really makes but little difference what name is applied to any organization whose aim is to promote world peace, provided only such an organization be in operation. Despite opposition to the idea or the project, the progress of events shows unmistakably that there is being generally accepted today a broader outlook. Individuals are glimpsing more surely than ever before something larger than their own limited horizons have defined, and the greater nations are at last beginning to appreciate that the obligations necessarily associated with their position of leadership must be met.

THE notorious "Schedule K" of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law enacted by the United States Congress in 1909 was the occasion for the spirited denunciation of that measure by former Senator Dolliver of Iowa, who, in protesting against the methods followed in drafting that schedule, fixing the duties on wool and woolen goods, made the statement that President Taft was an honest executive surrounded by a group of able men who knew exactly what

### Schedule K Under Another Name

they wanted and how to get it. Most of the obnoxious features of the wool and woolen schedule were eliminated by the Underwood tariff act of 1913, which, with the exception of the duty imposed on foreign wool by the Fordney "embargo tariff" of 1921 has remained in effect up to the present time. The general result of putting wool on the free list and imposing lower taxes on foreign wools has been to give the American consumer better clothing, blankets, and other articles made wholly or in part from wool, and to maintain prosperous conditions for the woolen industries. Owing to the unprecedented war inflation in the price of wool the cost of clothing was for a time very largely increased, but with a return to normal conditions prices were materially reduced and were steadily tending downwards. The prospect now of still higher rates on wool and much higher duties on manufactured wools, as provided for in Schedule Eleven of the pending tariff bill, has already resulted in an advance by the chief woolen manufacturers of from 10 cents to 45 cents a yard in the price of cloth, and further advances are expected as soon as the Fordney-McCumber bill is enacted.

The important facts relating to the wool and woolen duties, in which more than 100,000,000 American consumers are directly interested, are that the production of wool in the United States is wholly inadequate to supply the demand for clothing and other woolen goods; that the tariff taxes on wool and wools will greatly increase the prices of cloth and other woolen articles; that the increased cost of wool will lead, as in the past, to the general use of shoddy as a substitute, and that higher prices for woolen goods will prevent millions from purchasing clothing and other articles of the character essential to

their health and comfort. Owing to the mixture of specific and ad valorem duties, the actual rates of duty in the new wool schedule cannot easily be stated in terms that will show their effect on prices, but representative manufacturers of clothing estimate that the cost of the average suit of men's clothes will be increased to the extent of from \$3 to \$5, thus putting an annual burden of hundreds of millions of dollars on the consumer.

That some protection should be given to American wool growers may be advisable, from the American viewpoint, and the imposition of duties on wool may require somewhat higher rates on woolen goods, but it does not appear that competitive conditions in foreign countries have been shown to justify what are in some respects more oppressive taxes than those of the famous Schedule K. The farmers in most sections of the United States need and must have warm woolen clothing, blankets, and other woolen goods. It would be far cheaper for them to pay a direct subsidy to the relatively small number of sheep raisers, than to pay twice or three times the wool duties in the shape of higher prices to the manufacturers of woolen goods.

IN FACE of the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional and invalid the federal

### The Child Labor Law Decision

statute designed to protect child labor, the duty remains to devise some form of legislation which will withstand the test. The opinion of the court, delivered by Chief Justice Taft, leaves no suspicion that the sentiment and sympathy of the members of that high tribunal are not strongly in favor of some regulatory measure which will put an end to the practices against which the enactments successively overruled by the court were aimed. The language of the court indeed makes this plain enough, and regret is circumstantially expressed that it was found necessary to set aside the more recent provision of Congress in this respect.

It is not yet apparent what method will be discovered, or what line will be adopted in formulating the measure that must be proposed as a substitute for the act which it is found impossible to enforce. Nothing is surer, however, than that the social and industrial abuses now being practiced must cease. The law of the land, representing the sentiment of virtually all the people of the United States, is not impotent. It is no idle or empty declaration that no great wrong can exist without its remedy. The clearer the realization of the power and effectiveness of the right, the more ready the world is to admit that the remedy does exist. The need is that the way be found for its application. The search, despite apparent temporary failures, is never in vain.

Two important considerations are presented in the effort to formulate and enforce the needed regulations. The first is fundamental, primary, and self-evident. It is that the first duty of a great people is to protect its youth against any form of selfish exploitation. Failure thus to protect the youth is immediately reflected in ignorance, illiteracy, and moral depravity. The second consideration is that of justice and equality in trade and industry, and it is here that the failure to find the remedy for the evil is traced to sectional differences and to the apparent inability of the people concerned to agree on a basis of ethics. The manufacturer who, because of state laws or his own convictions, is unable to reduce his production costs by employing child labor, is placed at a disadvantage when compared with the employer of underpaid children. No fair-minded person is willing that the exploiters of children in competing industries should continue to profit at the expense of legitimate industry.

Those are the conditions against which the federal acts which the courts have been unable to sustain were aimed. Surely the remedy does exist. Until public sentiment has been aroused sufficiently in those states or sections where the desire is to evade the law and override public sentiment to demand the enactment of effective self-imposed regulations, the duty of Congress, plainly, is to devise and promulgate a sound and valid federal statute. The peril is not that there will result too great an encroachment upon the jealously guarded rights of the states. The courts seem inclined to preserve that line in the face of all assaults upon it. The problem is one far more important than that of state sovereignty. A grievous wrong does exist. It is no vain promise that the remedy is at hand.

PUBLIC opinion on the question of oriental immigration in British Columbia may be gauged from the stand

### Oriental Immigration in Canada

taken by federal members of Parliament recently in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Until Premier Mackenzie King suggested an amendment calling for "effective restriction," the House had before it a resolution to establish the "exclusion" of oriental immigration from Canada. The members from British Columbia are unanimous, irrespective of party lines, in support of legislation to deal with the question. The rapid increase of settlers from China and Japan has stirred the Pacific coast province. The Asiatic Exclusion League of Canada has been organized. Resolutions have been passed by the Great War Veterans' Association, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, boards of trade, retail merchants, farmers, and other organized interests. The Government has agreed to take action.

According to the present rate of increase, it is estimated that by 1930 there would be more Japanese than Canadian births in British Columbia. In the schools of Vancouver over 1000 children of oriental parents are being educated. Last year 1448 Chinese merchants were permitted to enter the province, to compete with Canadian merchants in the commercial field. It is stated that the fisheries of British Columbia are monopolized by the Japanese. Former service men of the Canadian forces

find themselves at a disadvantage in the once profitable fishing industry. Similarly on the most fertile lands, Japanese and Chinese farmers and market gardeners are tending to establish a monopoly. Returned soldiers state that they cannot compete with the Asiatic hours of labor and standards of living. Japanese enterprise is also developing in the logging camps.

While the Canadian Prime Minister expressed the intention of dealing with the problem effectively, he reminded the House that the question is more than local or provincial: it is national, or even international; and it is primarily economic. Some Canadian interests are quite as keen as other American and British investors and exporters to exploit the oriental markets. The port of Vancouver is ambitious to develop trade between Canada and the Orient. New drydocks and harbor extensions are being built to facilitate the shipment of Canadian goods to China and Japan. Canadian capital, too, has penetrated into the markets of the Far East, and Canadian capital has in the past given encouragement to oriental labor in the coal mines of Vancouver Island and in other industries.

During the debate in the Canadian House, one of the Conservative members, Mr. C. H. Dickie, of Nanaimo, expressed admiration for the Japanese. He described them as an honorable race, but added that he did not want to see them dominating southern British Columbia as they now threatened to do. He favored going to the Japanese in a straightforward manner, telling them that Canada could not afford to have any further Japanese immigration. He believed there would be no difficulty in reaching an agreement which would be observed.

This honorable policy should commend itself to opponents of oriental immigration on the Pacific coast. It would be especially effective if the western commercial nations were equally agreeable to withdraw from exploiting the markets and resources of the Orient.

## Editorial Notes

ROBERT MARTIN, director of a great museum in England, made a valuable suggestion at the meeting of the American Association of Museums in Buffalo, N. Y., when he urged that the Museums of the Nation be incorporated in the public educational system. "In our country we are endeavoring to make museums a distinct community asset," Mr. Martin said. "We are striving not only to make them adjuncts of the public educational systems, but units of the schools, so that they may be utilized to the fullest extent by the students. In this project we hope to have the co-operation of the United States." Museums and art galleries in America, housing priceless collections, have never reached their full value in educating the people. Mr. Martin's plan, if carried out, would be of inestimable public benefit.

How times change! If anyone had intimated, twenty-five or thirty years ago, that America could furnish Britain valuable ideas or examples in architecture, he would have been laughed at. But now an exhibition of American architecture is actually open in Manchester, Eng., and Prof. C. H. Reilly of the Liverpool School of Architecture says on the subject: "Rupert Brooke before the war placed America's architecture among her five great achievements. Anyone who has visited America in recent years would not now hesitate to place it first of all. Railway companies, banks, and commercial undertakings of all kinds seem to realize over there that restrained and dignified buildings are the best advertisement of commercial soundness. The most striking characteristics of the modern American buildings are simplicity and refinement—not multiplicity of features, gables, domes, and turrets." If Britain and America will avoid copying each other's mistakes and foibles, and will exchange each other's finer characteristics and achievements, how profitable it will be for both!

WHEN Lord Lee of Fareham, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, spoke before the Colonial Institute in London recently regarding the apparent unwillingness of the British dominions to help the mother country to carry the great burdens of empire defense at sea, he did not attempt to disguise the fact that he felt a keen sense of disappointment at the apathy that was manifested. After explaining that the Government had put off considering the question of contributions from the dominions to the Empire until after the results of the Arms Conference in Washington had been published, Lord Lee said: "Great Britain has had no word of comfort or offer of help from overseas." After all, is not Great Britain justified in expecting such help, for with all due credit to the wonderful work done by the dominions during the World War, it is important not to forget the tremendous burden shouldered at that time by the mother country also.

A DRINKING CUP was recently sold at Sotheby's, belonging to Sir Arthur Evans' collection near Oxford, which is chiefly interesting because on it in Greek is an inscription claimed to be the first known advertisement. It runs rather plaintively: "Made by Ennion, let the buyer remember." For the twentieth century buyer, it is not a question of remembering, but of endeavoring to trace the history of one whose work must be more than 2000 years old. Ennion is believed to have been an artist of Sidon, the principal city of Phoenicia for many centuries, and even in the Middle Ages a place of considerable importance. Now it is little more than a village, its glory having faded as completely as the fame of its citizen, whose request, nevertheless, to be remembered, has not remained wholly unheeded.

HERBERT HOOVER generally attacks a subject from the standpoint of hard facts, and he has a happy faculty of thinking out a phrase which exactly hits off a subject. The other day in talking to the United States section of the International Chamber of Commerce he was urging that the only course for America was to decline relations with the Soviet Government until confidence had been restored in the rights of property and other fundamentals of society—for what good, he asked, was establishing relations with "an economic vacuum." Does not that express the situation admirably?